REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

REVENUE YEAR 1889-90,

WITH

APPENDICES.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1891.

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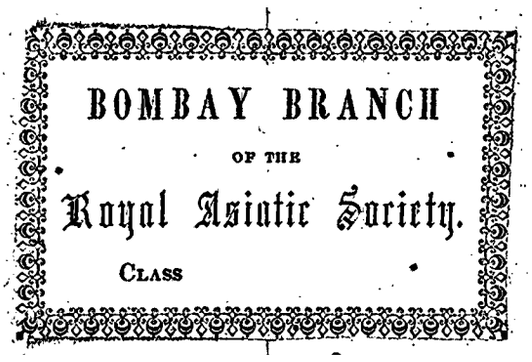
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J. 6. 1-2

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1891.

No. 7087 of 1890.

From

J. K. SPENCE, Esquire, C. S.,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'bkári;

To

J. NUGENT, Esquire, C. S.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1890.

Sir,

INTRODUCTION.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the revenue year 1889-90, ending 31st July 1890.

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

2. As directed by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 4417, dated 23rd August 1887, Department of Finance and Commerce (Separate Revenue), the description of the system of administration followed in the several districts of the Presidency, given in the report for the year 1887-88, is reproduced below.

3. The bulk of the opium imported into Bombay is grown and manufactured in Native States in Málwa and Rájputána; and for its weighment and for the issue of the necessary passes, and the recovery of the pass-fees due thereon, Government have established scales and maintain offices at the following places in Central India and Rájputána, *viz.*, Indore, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Jowra, Ajmere, Mándesar, Bhopál and Chitor. The five last-named scales were established at a comparatively recent date:—the Ajmere scales in 1877, the Jowra scales in April 1878, the Mándesar and Bhopál scales in 1879-80, and the Chitor scales in 1883-84. Opium scales were established temporarily at Ahmedabad in the latter part of 1857 to meet an emergency arising from the then disturbed state of the country. They have been maintained up to the present day, and are now utilized for the weighment and passing, for export to Bombay, of opium grown in the territory of His Highness the Gáikwár, and for the examination of opium imported from Dungarpur for consumption in Gujarát.

4. Opium passed at the Government scales is packed in chests, each containing 140¼ lbs., or in half chests containing each 70⅛ lbs. avoirdupois. The railways provide the only routes by which opium can now be imported into Bombay.

5. Previous to 1878 the cultivation of the poppy plant was allowed in a few places in this Presidency, and it is well known that large quantities of untaxed opium were clandestinely imported from Málwa and Rájputána by various routes. The result was the almost total extinction of the revenue derivable from the local consumption of the drug. The subject engaged the attention of Government for many years, but nothing practical was done in the matter until 1878. A new Opium Act was then passed, and rules regulating the growth of the poppy plant, the manufacture, import, transport, possession, sale and export of opium were framed under it, and at the same time sundry reforms were instituted in the system of management.

6. The manufacture of opium throughout the Presidency has been prohibited, and the importation of opium from Málwa has been restricted to certain specified routes. All consignments of opium imported into the Presidency are subjected on arrival to examination, and its transport from place to place is permitted only under official passes; the wholesale trade in the drug has been entirely separated from the retail trade, and the system of licensing retailers has been improved and altered so as to suit the varied requirements of different districts.

INTRODUCTION.

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

7. The right to retail opium in licensed shops is farmed on either (1) the minimum guaranteed vend system, or (2) the license-fee system. Under the former, the licensee guarantees to sell a certain minimum quantity of duty-paid opium per mensem within the limits of the farm, while under the latter, the licensee pays to Government a fixed amount for the privilege of sale, in addition to the duty on the opium actually issued to him from the Government depôts, for vend at his shops. The farms are sold either by collectorates, tálukas, or shops. The minimum guaranteed vend system is at present in force in the Collectorates of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Broach, Surat, Thána, Kolába, Násik, Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur and Sátára in the Presidency Proper and throughout the Province of Sind; elsewhere the license-fee system prevails. The right to retail opium does not include the privilege of retailing Chandul, Madat or other preparations of opium. Separate licenses are granted for the sale of the latter on payment of license-fees.

8. Agreements have been taken from all Native Chiefs in the Presidency with a view to secure their co-operation in effectually stopping the contraband traffic in opium. Under these agreements—

(1) The cultivation of the poppy has been prohibited in all Native States, except Baroda.

(2) Baroda has been permitted to grow the poppy and manufacture opium under a State monopoly, for consumption in its own territory and for export to China. The State has undertaken to assimilate its opium retail system and selling prices to those for the time being in force in adjoining British districts, and to prevent the introduction of Baroda opium into British territory, and into the territories of adjoining Native States.

(3) All other Native States have been required to supply themselves with opium for domestic consumption either from some British depôt or by direct importation from Málwa under regular passes, and to retail it to their subjects at prices not lower than the retail prices for the time being in force in British districts.

(4) All Native Chiefs are bound to exert themselves to prevent the introduction of untaxed opium into their territories.

(5) In return for the obligations undertaken, the States have been guaranteed the enjoyment of privileges as follows, for so long as they may faithfully carry out their agreements.

9. Baroda enjoys the whole of the revenue derivable under its State monopoly, and is, besides, allowed to import from Málwa, free of duty, whatever quantity of Málwa opium may be wanted for its home consumption. Cambay, Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha and the Rewa Kántha States are allowed a remission of the whole of the British duty levied on opium consumed within their limits; Cutch and Káthiáwár are allowed a similar remission to the extent of one-third; the Sátára Jághírdárs of one-tenth; and all other States of one-fifth of the duty. Special compensation has also been granted in all cases in which any loss of opium revenue formerly enjoyed by Chiefs was found to have been caused by the new arrangements.

10. The provisional sanction to the retention of the scales at Ahmedabad, referred to in paragraph 10 of the report for 1887-88, has since been made final under the sanction of the Government of India conveyed in letter No. 4335, dated 23rd August 1888. No change has been made during the year under report either in the number or location of the other scales for the weighment of

opium or system of administration. The rate of duty on opium intended for export to China and other foreign countries which was Rs. 650 per chest was reduced to Rs. 600 with effect from the 5th July 1890 under the Government of India's Notification No. 3242 of the same date. The rate on opium imported for local consumption in the Bombay Presidency remained at Rs. 700 per chest. The rates levied at the scales at Ajmere were as usual Rs. 25 per chest higher in each case.

OPIUM IMPORTS.

STATISTICS.

Total exports from Agencies and duty realizations.

11. The following statement shows the number of chests weighed and passed at the scales for export to different parts of India, and the amount of duty levied thereon in 1889-90 and in the previous year. Particulars of exports from each Agency for a series of years are given in Appendix No. I:—

For Export to	1889-90.		1888-89.	
	Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.		Rs.
Punjáb	.....	.....	55	9,625
Madras Presidency	519	3,63,300	442	3,09,400
Nizám's territory	354½	2 48,150	362	2,53,400
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	289½	2,02,650	306½	2,14,550
Mysore (duty-free)	20	.....	20	.....
Coorg (do.)	1	.....	¾	.....
Bombay Presidency	28,844½	1,86,47,375	31,626	2,05,75,150
Do. (duty-free)	133	.....	123	.....
Total ..	30,161½	1,94,61,475	32,935¼	2,13,62,125

Exports to places outside the Presidency.

12. The exports to places outside the Bombay Presidency during the year under report amounted to 1,184 chests, and the duty realizations to Rs. 8,14,100 as against 1,186¼ chests exported and Rs. 7,86,975 realized in 1888-89. As remarked in previous reports, these exports and realizations are not included in the accounts of this Presidency, and are only incidentally mentioned, in order to show the total amount of work done at the Opium Agencies connected with the Bombay Opium Department.

Exports from Agencies to Bombay and other places in the Presidency.

13. During the year under report, 28,844½ chests of opium were exported from the Agencies to Bombay and other places in this Presidency on payment of duty, being less than the exports in the previous year by 2,781½ chests. The quantity of opium imported free of duty under special passes, for consumption in Native States entitled to full remission, was 133 chests as compared with 123 in 1888-89. The total decrease in the exports from the Agencies to Bombay and other places in the Presidency, aggregating 2,771½ chests, is due chiefly to the depression in the trade with China, which will be noticed further on in the report.

Exports from Ajmere Agency.

14. As in 1888-89 there were no exports from the Ajmere Agency during the year under report. In 1887-88, the exports were only 14 chests, while there were none in the previous two years. The exports from the Bhopál Agency and Chitur decreased during the year under report by 877 and 2,335 chests respectively. The increases or decreases at the other Agencies were not very large.

Opium passes from Ahmedabad scales.

15. No Baroda opium was brought to the Ahmedabad scales during the year under report. From Dungarpur were brought 93½ chests, of which 83½ were duty-paid and 10 under duty-free passes, the latter for consumption in the Native States in the Mahi Kántha. The importations in the previous year were 137 chests.

Duty realizations of exports from scales.

16. The pass-fee or duty payable on exports from the Agencies in Málwa to places in the Bombay Presidency is levied at the scales in the form of hundis drawn on Bombay and payable at six days' sight. The hundis must be cashed before the consignee can obtain delivery of the opium. At the Ajmere Agency

OPIUM IMPORTS. STATISTICS.

the duty must be paid in cash or by hundi payable at sight drawn on Bombay, while at Ahmedabad only cash or hundis payable at sight at the Bank of Bombay are accepted. The amount of duty levied under these rules on the opium exported from the several Agencies to Bombay and other places within the Presidency was Rs. 1,86,47,375 for the year under report as compared with Rs. 2,05,75,150 for the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 19,27,775, which is in correspondence with the decrease in the exports of duty-paid opium already referred to.

17. The number of chests exported from the scales to places in the Bombay Presidency at each rate of duty during the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90, and duty paid in cash or the value of the hundis drawn in respect of them, are noted below :—

	1889-90.		1888-89.	
	Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.		Rs.
At Rs. 700 per chest ...	311	2,17,700	365	2,55,500
„ 650 „ ...	26,191½	1,70,24,475	31,261	2,03,19,650
„ 600 „ ...	2,342	14,05,200	...	...
	28,844½	1,86,47,375	31,626	2,05,75,150

Actual imports into Bombay and actual duty realizations.

18. The number of chests of duty-paid opium actually imported into the Presidency and the amount of duty actually realized by encashment of hundis and brought to account during the year under report were 28,835½ chests and Rs. 1,86,56,125. The difference between these figures and the statistics of exports from, and duty levied at, the scales, in the preceding paragraph, is explained below :—

	Chests.	Duty. Rs.
Chests passed and duty levied at the scales in 1889-90	28,844½	1,86,47,375
Deduct—Number which had not arrived in Bombay before the close of the year, including—		
(*a*) Chests on which duty was realized within the year ...	22½	.....
(*b*) Chests on which duty was not realized within the year...	7½	5,250
	28,814½	1,86,42,125
Add—Chests passed at the scales in 1888-89 which arrived in Bombay in 1889-90, including—		
(*a*) Chests on which duty was realized in 1888-89	...	.....
(*b*) Chests on which duty was realized in 1889-90	21	13,850
(*c*) Differential duty on 6 chests of opium imported by the Ahmedabad farmer in 1888-89 at Rs. 700 from Beawar in Ajmere, where they should have been examined and passed on payment of duty at Rs. 725 per chest—*vide* paragraph 15 of last year's administration report.	...	150
Number of chests which actually arrived and the duty actually realized in Bombay in 1889-90.	28,835½	1,86,56,125

OPIUM IMPORTS.

STATISTICS.

Actual imports into Bombay and actual duty realizations.

19. The following statement shows the number of opium chests passed and the amount of duty levied at the scales, and the number of chests which arrived and the amount of duty actually realized in Bombay, together with the amount of differential duty levied on opium sold in Bombay for home consumption in each of the four years 1886-87, 1887-88, 1888-89 and 1889-90. The annual averages of each period of three years ending respectively in 1879-80, 1882-83 and 1885-86 are also given for comparison :—

Years.	Chests cleared and Duty levied at the Scales.			Chests arrived and Duty realized in Bombay.				
	Number of Chests.		Amount of Duty levied.	Number of Chests.		Amount of Duty realized.	Amount of differential Duty realised.	Total amount of Duty realized.
	Duty-paid.	Duty-free.		Duty-paid.	Duty-free.			
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Annual average of three years ending 1879-80..	38,144	225½	2,53,97,138	38,232	225½	2,53,62,137½	..	2,53,62,137½
Ditto 1882-83..	36,339½	57½	2,47,73,096	36,158	57½	2,46,91,854	..	2,46,91,854
Ditto 1885-86..	40,746	87½	2,64,99,050	40,597	87½	2,63,10,867	59,010	2,63,69,877
In 1886-87..	39,631	121½	2,57,75,625	39,454	121½	2,57,08,550	64,975	2,57,73,525
,, 1887-88..	37,125	151	2,41,57,450	38,716½	151	2,51,31,300	52,421	2,51,83,721
,, 1888-89..	31,626	123	2,05,75,150	31,617	123	2,05,67,800	60,269	2,06,28,069
,, 1889-90..	28,844½	133	1,86,47,375	28,835½	133	1,86,56,125	75,635	1,87,31,760

20. The total number of chests actually imported into the Bombay Presidency during the year under report, including those passed free of duty, was 28,968½ as against 31,740 in 1888-89, showing a decrease of 2,771½ chests. There is a decrease also in duty realizations amounting to Rs. 18,96,309.

21. Of the 28,968½ chests imported, 28,528 were brought to Bombay and lodged in the Government Central Warehouse. The remaining 440½ chests, including the 133 chests imported free of duty by Native States and 307½ chests imported for home consumption on payment of duty at the rate of Rs. 700 per chest by opium farmers in the British districts and Native States entitled to partial or full remission of duty, were conveyed direct to their destinations in the Native States and Collectorates concerned, as noted below :—

Duty-paid at Rs. 700 per Chest.		Duty-free.	
	Chests.		Chests.
Káthiáwár	138½	Pálanpur	50½
Rewa Kántha	9	Mahi Kántha	33
Ahmedabad	90½	Rewa Kántha	28½
Kaira	5	Cambay	21
Panch Mahals	10	Total ...	133
Ahmednagar	41		
Khándesh	13½	*Add* duty-paid	307½
Total ...	307½	Grand Total ...	440½

Bombay Central Warehouse account.

22. The warehouse account for the year 1889-90 is given below :—

	Chests.
Book balance on 31st July 1889	1,587½
Add—the excess discovered on stock being taken at the end of the year 1888-89—*vide* paragraph 23 of the Administration Report for that year	27½
Actual stock on 1st August 1889	1,615
Imported during the year under report... ...	28,528
Total Stock ...	30,143

OPIUM IMPORTS.

STATISTICS.

Bombay Central Warehouse account.

Exported to China			28,372
Do. to Zanzibar and other African ports .			15½
Do. to Cochin and Allepey			60½
Do. to London			2
Sold for home consumption—			
(*a*) To Native Chiefs of—	Chests.		
Phaltan	1½		
Cutch	90		
Káthiáwár	68		
Cambay...	1		
Rewa Kántha	6		
		166½	
(*b*) To licensed opium vendors of—			
Bombay	141½		
Ahmedabad	101½		
Kaira	113		
Panch Mahals	12½		
Broach	87		
Surat	30		
Thána	10½		
Násik	34		
Khándesh	65½		
Ahmednagar	36		
Poona	63		
Sholápur	57		
Sátára	32		
Kolába	5½		
		789	
(*c*) To Government for supply of depôts.		471½	
(*d*) To Government, being equivalent of 565 lbs. and 10 tolas of *touch*...		7	
			1,434
Total disposed of...		...	29,884
Book balance on 31st July 1890 ...		...	259
		Total ...	30,143

23. On stock being taken at the end of the year under report the balance of opium actually found in the warehouse was 275 chests, 25 lbs., 11 tolas and 20 grains, or 16 chests, 25 lbs., 11 tolas and 20 grains in excess of the book balance which is equal to an average gain of 3 tolas and 1 grain per chest. This excess may be attributed to 90 per cent. of the opium imported during the year being old and ordinary, while 10 per cent. of the same was new. Full explanation as to how the excess occurs in the case of old opium has been given in previous reports (*vide* paragraph 23 of last year's report).

DISTRIBUTION.

EXPORTS TO CHINA.

24. As regards the distribution of the opium from the warehouse, the exports to China, as usual, stand first in the list. For some years past they have been gradually declining, having fallen from 39,763½ chests in 1883-84 to 29,777½ chests in 1888-89. During the year under report they further fell to 28,372 chests.

	Chests.
1883-84	39,763½
1884-85	39,819
1885-86	37,173
1886-87	3,7838
1887-88	36,353
1888-89	29,777½
1889-90	28,372

25. As observed in paragraph 25 of the report for 1888-89 the prices of Málwa opium ruling in the Bombay market during the latter half of that year showed a decline as compared with those prevailing during the first six months. The downward tendency has continued throughout the year under report owing to a good crop. To this latter circumstance must be attributed

the fact that the decrease in the exports of the year under report was not so large as might have been expected. DISTRIBUTION. EXPORTS TO CHINA.

26. The causes which have led to the general decline in the opium trade with China have already been fully referred to in the reports for the previous years. Briefly speaking, they are—(1) increased production of opium in China itself, and (2) the cheapness of the indigenous drug as compared with the Indian opium owing to inequality in the incidence of taxation. As stated in paragraph 10 above, the rate of duty on opium intended for export to China and other foreign countries has been reduced to Rs. 600 per chest. The effect of this reduction will be discussed in the report for the current year.

27. The diplomatic and consular reports on Trade and Finance for the last year, submitted by some of Her Majesty's Consuls in China, show that the area brought under poppy cultivation in China is yearly increasing, and although the locally manufactured opium is of inferior quality, yet from cheapness it is now more used than formerly by the poorer classes than the superior, but dearer, imported opium.

28. The following statement shows the prices of one and two years' old opium ruling in the Bombay market in each month of the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90, contrasted with the prices quoted for similar opium in the principal China markets of Hongkong and Shanghai :— Opium prices in China and Bombay.

	1888-89.						1889-90.					
	Bombay Market.		China Market.				Bombay Market.		China Market.			
			Hongkong.		Shanghai.				Hongkong.		Shanghai.	
	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
August	1,274	1,301	1,237	1,296	1,249	1,320	1,254	1,304	1,324	1,409	1,304	1,378
September	1,340	1,358	1,281	1,329	1,315	1,367	1,265	1,315	1,304	1,380	1,309	1,349
October	1,467	1,489	1,414	1,440	1,426	1,452	1,254	1,310	1,290	1,358	1,303	1,355
November	1,513	1,533	1,459	1,484	1,471	1,491	1,228	1,297	1,266	1,329	1,285	1,375
December	1,455	1,484	1,432	1,481	1,457	1,474	1,176	1,248	1,234	1,279	1,246	1,332
January	1,425	1,482	1,420	1,473	1,447	1,483	1,148	1,211	1,187	1,221	1,234	1,297
February	1,342	1,400	1,358	1,425	1,368	1,403	1,100	1,160	1,199	1,240	1,223	1,280
March...	1,220	1,317	1,267	1,330	1,287	1,338	1,104	1,163	1,197	1,247	1,226	1,279
April	1,208	1,314	1,274	1,335	1,277	1,371	1,089	1,152	1,208	1,258	1,234	1,290
May	1,174	1,273	1,257	1,319	1,246	1,346	1,109	1,181	1,198	1,242	1,178	1,293
June	1,211	1,294	1,294	1,397	1,253	1,376	1,131	1,194	1,184	1,237	1,174	1,294
July	1,245	1,316	1,306	1,451	1,267	1,388	1,124	1,175	1,186	1,234	1,166	1,280
Average ...	1,329	1,380	1,333	1,397	1,339	1,401	1,165	1,226	1,231	1.286	1,241	1,317

29. Owing to a favourable crop in Málwa, the prices in the Bombay market in the year under report were lower than in the previous year, there being a decrease of Rs. 158 and Rs. 154 respectively in the averages for one year old and two years old opium.

30. The exports to African ports in 1889-90 were 15½ chests as compared with 18½ in the previous year. Two chests were sent to London as against one chest sent in 1888-89. There were no exports to Muskat or to any other foreign country during the year under report. EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

31. Cochin and Allepey imported 60½ chests from Bombay in 1889-90 as compared with 72 chests in the previous year.

32. The remaining 1,434 chests were sold for consumption in the Bombay Presidency, as under :— HOME CONSUMPTION.

(*a*) to Government, 478½ chests for the supply of their depôts, from which opium is issued to Native States and to licenced retailers in British districts ; Wholesale transactions.

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

(*b*) to British opium farmers, 789 chests;

(*c*) to Native Chiefs, 166½ chests.

Wholesale transactions.

33. These 1,434 chests are in addition to the 440½ chests mentioned above, paragraph 21, as having been imported direct by British opium farmers and Native States without passing through the accounts of the Bombay Central Warehouse.

34. The year's stock for home consumption in British districts and Native States throughout the Bombay Presidency, except Baroda, was thus 1,874½ chests as compared with 1,694½ chests in 1888-89. The State of Baroda consumes opium manufactured locally, and the accounts for this are presented separately further on in this report.

35. The standard of weight adopted in retailing opium and in keeping the opium accounts at Government depôts, and those rendered by farmers and Native States throughout the Presidency is pounds, tolas and grains, each pound being 40 tolas, and each tola 180 grains. The accounts submitted below are according to this standard.

Government stock and purchases.

36. As already stated, Government bought, during the year under report, from the merchants in Bombay 478½ chests, the price paid for which amounted to Rs. 6,02,899. The weight of the opium brought to account was 64,742 lbs. In addition to this quantity, 13 lbs. were locally purchased for Rs. 117. The aggregate purchases during the year were thus 64,755 lbs. at a cost of Rs. 6,03,016, showing an average rate of Rs. 9-5-0 per lb. as against the average of Rs. 10-5-3 for purchases in the previous year. The balance in the depôts at the commencement of the year was 29,797 lbs. valued at Rs. 3,00,212. The total stock for the year thus was 94,552 lbs. of the aggregate value of Rs. 9,03,228, giving an average cost of Rs. 9-8-10 per lb. as against Rs. 10-0-9 in the previous year.

Government issue rate.

37. Opium was issued from the depôts during the year under report at the uniform rate of Rs. 10 per lb. Cost price only was charged to Native States for whole and half chests indented for by them from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

Issues from Government depôts.

38. The issues from the Government depôts during the year under report were 61,702 lbs., of which 28,382 lbs. were supplied to British licensed retailers, 272 lbs. to the Medical Storekeeper and 33,048 lbs. were sold to Native Chiefs. The price realized for the opium amounted to Rs. 6,18,454, of which Rs. 85,476 were adjusted by credit to sale-proceeds and debit to "Refunds and Drawbacks" on account of remission of pass-fees in favour of the Native Chiefs to whom the opium was supplied. The prime cost of the opium sold was Rs. 6,00,442, so that a profit of Rs. 18,012 was made on the sales. From this profit should be deducted the value (Rs. 5,637) of 592 lbs. of opium written off as loss from dryage and wastage in the depôts, the charges amounting to Rs. 8,826 incurred on account of the transport of opium from Bombay to up-country depôts, and Rs. 1,963 on account of the maintenance of the Government depôts at Sádra in the Mahi Kántha and at Pálanpur, from which opium is issued to Native Chiefs free of duty and from which no revenue is derived by Government. The net profit is thus reduced to Rs. 1,586.

Closing balance.

39. Deducting the issues and the loss by dryage, above referred to, from the opening balance and purchases, there remained in stock in the Government depôts at the end of the year a balance of 32,258 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 2,97,149.

DISTRIBUTION.

RETAIL TRANSACTIONS.

BRITISH DISTRICTS.

Quantities placed on sale.

40. Turning now to the retail transactions of the year and commencing with British districts, the total quantity of opium which was placed on sale at the shops, exclusive of unsold stocks taken over at the beginning of the year by the incoming from the outgoing licensees, which do not pass through the Government accounts, was as under :—

		Lbs.
Issued from Government depôts, as per paragraph 38		28,382
Imported by licensees from Málwa, as per paragraph 21 ...	Chests 160 =	21,778
Purchased by licensees in Bombay markets, as per paragraph 22...	Chests 789 =	1,07,392
Total ...		1,57,552

Quantities sold.

41. The quantities which actually passed into consumption during the year under report in each British district are shown in the subjoined table, in contrast with the licit sales in the years 1886-87, 1887-88 and 1888-89, and the averages for each of the triennial periods ending respectively in 1882-83 and 1885-86 :—

Names of Districts.	Annual Average of three years ending		1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	1882-83.	1885-86.				
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay	11,086	13,235	17,088	16,903	21,792	20,785
Ahmedabad	20,244	25,800	26,687	25,541	28,776	29,254
Kaira	10,376	11,929	16,310	12,374	13,730	17,898
Panch Mahâls	2,854	2,690	2,251	2,471	2,349	2,895
Broach	9,713	12,533	11,799	12,054	9,895	11,772
Surat	3,520	4,068	3,975	4,335	3,659	4,090
Thâna	1,330	1,554	1,764	1,496	1,312	1,258
Khándesh	5,860	10,372	11,301	11,872	11,460	14,301
Násik	2,525	5,317	5,684	5,640	5,516	5,134
Ahmednagar	3,191	7,772	10,565	10,414	10,175	10,365
Poona	6,066	8,964	11,104	9,509	8,676	8,898
Sholápur	2,649	6,767	8,777	6,366	6,555	7,895
Sátára	1,269	3,004	4,248	4,558	4,519	4,434
Belgaum	712	903	843	768	675	620
Dhárwár	378	571	604	686	765	696
Bijápur	215	342	388	444	399	418
Kánara	108	151	192	161	121	133
Ratnágiri	173	199	218	207	238	259
Kolába	302	558	607	676	696	621
Karáchi	2,514	3,911	4,803	3,358	4,505	10,698
Hyderabad	5,790	7,170	9,137	10,032	9,824	5,020
Shikárpur	1,749	2 439	2,019	2,459	2,658	3,213
Aden	254	216	222	203	216	192
Total ...	92,878	130,365	150,657	142,527	148,511	160,849

Fluctuations in sales.

42. The figures above given are inclusive of 7,586 lbs. used for the preparation of Chandul and Madat. The quantities used for the same purpose in 1886-87, 1887-88 and 1888-89 were 6,761 lbs., 6,725 lbs. and 7,690 lbs., respectively. The total sales in 1889-90, aggregating 1,60,849 lbs., exceeded those of the previous year by 12,338 lbs.

43. The actual sales, exclusive of quantities used for Chandul and Madat, in the 17 districts in which, as stated above in paragraph 7, the farms are sold on the minimum guaranteed vend system, are compared below with the quantities guaranteed in each case, and with the corresponding figures for the preceding three years :—

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

BRITISH DISTRICTS.

Districts.	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Minimum guaranteed vend.	Actual sales.	Minimum guaranteed vend.	Actual sales.	Minimum guaranteed vend.	Actual sales.	Minimum guaranteed vend.	Actual sales.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay	12,960	12,854	16,200	13,130	16,200	17,176	16,200	15,875
Ahmedabad	26,521	26,596	27,744	25,478	27,744	28,682	27,744	29,168
Kaira...	13,467	16,310	14,700	12,374	14,700	13,730	14,700	17,898
Panch Mahâls ...	2,252	2,251	2,655	2,471	2,350	2,349	2,500	2,895
Broach	12,401	11,686	12,492	11,959	12,492	9,764	12,492	11,643
Surat	4,524	3,880	4,524	4,287	4,620	3,594	4,620	4,061
Thána	1,701	1,699	1,800	1,425	1,655	1,250	1,500	1,236
Násik...	7,212	5,647	6,972	5,594	6,972	5,468	6,972	5,092
Khándesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,872	13,008
Ahmednagar ...	10,392	10,542	10,392	10,379	10,392	10,132	10,392	10,321
Poona...	12,684	11,077	11,232	9,374	9,972	8,242	9,972	8,567
Sholápur	7,992	8,661	8,232	6,238	8,232	6,294	8,232	7,792
Sátára	4,151	4,152	4,511	4,502	4,511	4,504	4,511	4,434
Kolába	600	592	600	660	700	696	600	621
Karáchi	5,200	4,658	5,292	3,289	6,732	4,371	7,440	4,760
Hyderabad	10,631	9,082	11,225	10,000	12,955	9,749	11,951	10,616
Shikárpur	2,845	1,847	4,550	2,116	4,401	2,413	4,165	2,982

44. Of the 17 districts mentioned above, the sales in the eleven districts named in the margin show an increase, while those in Bombay, Thána, Násik, Sátára and Kolába show a decrease, as compared with the previous year. The greatest increases were in Kaira (4,168 lbs.), Broach (1,879 lbs.) and Sholápur (1,498 lbs.), while in Bombay there was the large decrease of 1,301 lbs. In the year under report the minimum guaranteed vend system was introduced into Khándesh for the first time. The license fees paid previously by the licensees were far higher than the profits they could legally make which was a sure sign that smuggling was rife in this district. This view is borne out by the fact that while the annual average of the issues of opium from Government treasuries to farmers during the previous three years was about 10,200 lbs., the guaranteed minimum vend for the year under report amounted to 16,872 lbs., and 13,008 lbs. were actually sold.

Ahmedabad.	Ahmednagar.
Kaira.	Poona.
Panch Mahâls.	Sholápur.
Broach.	Karáchi.
Surat.	Shikárpur.
Hyderabad.	

45. The year under report was the third year of the triennial period for which the opium farm of the Town and Island of Bombay was sold for the first time from 1st August 1887. Before that date the farm was sold annually. In consideration of the advantages which a longer tenure gives to the farmer in keeping down illicit sales, a proportionately higher minimum vend was guaranteed by the farmer for the current farm. In the first year the actual sales were, however, less than the minimum guaranteed amount. As stated in paragraph 40 of the report for the year 1887-88, there was reason to suppose that a good deal of the duty-paid opium declared as sold for consumption in Thána, Poona, Násik and Sholápur was surreptitiously sent to Bombay and disposed of there. The cases of this nature detected and prosecuted towards the close of the year 1887-88 had a deterrent effect, and the licit sales of opium from the shops in Bombay increased during the year 1888-89. They exceeded the guaranteed minimum by 976 lbs. But in the year under report the sales showed a consistent tendency to decrease and there was reason to fear that opium was still being largely introduced into Bombay from up-country districts. After careful investigation suspicion centred on Nathu Hirji, the farmer of the Surat and Násik Districts. For a long time all attempts to bring the offence home to him were fruitless, but at length he and his servant were detected in attempting to transport 40 lbs. of opium from Surat to Bombay. The case occurred during the year under report, but was not tried till the

year had closed. I may, however, state that both the accused were convicted by the Magistrate. An appeal was at once preferred to the Sessions Court and I have heard that the sentence of the lower Court has been reversed. I am awaiting a report from the Collector and District Magistrate of Surat on the subject, when I will decide what steps shall be taken and a special report will be made to Government. Owing to this extensive smuggling the sales in Bombay decreased by 1,301 lbs. as compared with last year and were 325 lbs. below the guaranteed minimum.

46. In the eight districts entered in the margin the farms have been sold, as in Bombay, for a triennial period. In Surat the year under report was the second year of the farm. In Poona the farm, which was sold for a period of three years from 1st August 1887, having been cancelled in March 1888 for the reasons stated in paragraph 41 of the report for 1887-88, was re-sold for a period of two years only from 1st August 1888. The year under report was, therefore, the second year of the new farm of this district. In the other six districts it was the third year of the farms.

Ahmedabad.	Násik.
Kaira.	Ahmednagar.
Broach.	Poona.
Surat.	Sholápur.

47. In Ahmedabad the sales increased by about 2 per cent. and in Kaira by 30 per cent. In Sholápur the increase is 23 per cent., in Broach about 19 per cent., in Surat 13 per cent., in Poona 4 per cent., and in Ahmednagar 2 per cent. The decrease in Násik is about 6 per cent. The small fluctuations noticeable in the sales in Ahmednagar and Násik do not require any special explanation.

48. In 1887-88,—that is, the first year of the current farm,—the sales of opium in the Ahmedabad District were 25,478 lbs., the guaranteed minimum being 27,744 lbs. and the actual sales in 1886-87 having been 26,596 lbs. The causes of the decrease were, as explained in paragraph 42 of the report for 1887-88, (1) the existence of an extensive system of smuggling from Rájputána, in which there was reason to believe that one of the farmer's sub-contractors, if not the farmer himself, was implicated, and (2) the disorganization resulting from the death of the farmer in January 1888. The farm was then continued to the legal representatives of the late farmer on the appointment of a suitable person to manage the business of the farm. The discovery of the gang of smugglers and the efforts of the preventive establishment reduced the importation of illicit opium into the district during the year 1888-89, and sales accordingly rose above the guaranteed amount. During the year under report there has been an increase of 2 per cent. in the sales from which it might be inferred that smuggling had still further decreased, but I regret to say that I am unable to arrive at any such satisfactory conclusion. The Collector reports that opium is freely introduced from Baroda territory and is also sold in that territory below the minimum rate of Rs. 11-4-0 per pound, which was fixed at the desire of the Baroda Government. When instances are brought to the notice of that Government they are explained away or left unpunished. Our procedure on the contrary is more regular and severe and when the British farmer is discovered contravening any of the conditions of his license the fault is severely dealt with. The Collector further reports that our own farmer is by no means immaculate and that there can be no doubt that large quantities of opium were illicitly disposed of in Bhávnagar territory from the Gogha Táluka. As in the case of ábkári, so in opium, I fear that so long as the interests of the British and Baroda Governments conflict an entirely satisfactory arrangement can never be arrived at. The matter is further complicated by the existence of a large number of Native States interlaced with, and adjoining, British territory

DISTRIBUTION.
HOME CONSUMPTION.
BRITISH DISTRICTS.
Fluctuations in sales.

where the drug is largely consumed and any offence in connection with it has the sympathy of the people and of the Darbárs, whose administration in opium matters is consequently more lax than in other ordinary affairs. The transportability of the drug, the very large profit accruing from even small sales, render it certain that smuggling must always be extensive, and until opium can be made an absolute Government monopoly any arrangements we can make can only be the best possible under the circumstances.

49. The increase in the sales in Kaira during the year under report, as compared with those in the previous year, was 4,168 lbs. This increase is due to the farmer, whose licence expired on 31st July 1890, having made forced sales at the end of his farm to make up his minimum guarantee. The actual sales in each of the last six years are noted in the margin. It will be seen that the average sales of the three years of the farm ending with the year under report exceeded the average of the three years of the preceding farm by 1,187 lbs., the increase being equal to 8·8 per cent. The sales during the year under report were 30 per cent. larger than those of the preceding year, while the sales in July 1890 amounted to 3,520 lbs., or about one-fifth of the sales for the whole year, and nearly one-fourth of the amount guaranteed. The Collector lately brought these facts to my notice and gave it as his opinion that the opium must have been illicitly disposed of much below the fixed rate. I have therefore determined to hold the farmer ineligible for any further contracts. In addition I can only reiterate the remarks that were made in paragraph 49 of the report for last year, which attracted the attention of Government and were last reported on in my No. 5672, dated 6th October 18. 0.

	Lbs.
1884-85 ...	10,994
1885-86 ...	13,136
1886-87 ...	16,310
1887-88 ...	12,374
1888-89 ...	13,730
1889-90 ...	17,898

50. The sales in the Broach District increased during the year under report by 1,879 lbs., or a little more than 19 per cent. As explained in paragraph 50 of last year's report the sales in previous years had been affected by a succession of bad seasons, and the present increase may be partly due to a better harvest, but more probably to the fact that the farmer pushed his sales, this being the last year of his farm.

51. In Surat, the year under report was the second of the triennial period of the farm and the sales improved by 467 lbs. The sales in the previous year had probably been affected by the forced sales of the preceding year which was the last of the former farm.

52. In the Poona District the sales of opium increased by 325 lbs., or about 4 per cent. They were however less than the guaranteed minimum by 1,405 lbs. It is to be hoped that the consumption of this district is now finding its proper level under the effect of the facts alluded to in paragraph 52 of last year's report. In the Sholápur District the sales during the year under report show an increase of 1,498 lbs. as compared with 1888-89, but are slightly in excess of the average annual sales for the triennial period ending 1886-87.

53. In the remaining seven districts shown in the table under paragraph 43, the right of sale has hitherto been farmed annually, in Sind by tálukas and elsewhere by districts. In four there has been an increase, and in three a decrease, as noted in the margin.

Increase.	Lbs.
Panch Mahals.	546
Karáchi ...	389
Shikárpur ...	562
Hyderabad ...	867

Decrease.	Lbs.
Thána... ...	14
Sátára ...	70
Kolába ...	75

DISTRIBUTION.
HOME CONSUMPTION.
BRITISH DISTRICTS.
Fluctuations in sales.

54. The increase in Karáchi is very large as compared with the sales in 1887-88—nearly 45 per cent. The sales in this district in 1887-88 and 1888-89 showed a decrease of 1,369 lbs. and 287 lbs. respectively as compared with the sales in 1886-87, so that the large increase in the sales of 1889-90 is an increase of 102 lbs. only as compared with the sales in 1886-87. The opium farms of the several tálukas of the district for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 having been obtained by the same firm, the farmers had no object to gain by reducing their selling rates at the end of 1887-88, as farmers generally do towards the close of their contracts. The sales in 1887-88 were, therefore, proportionately lower. The farmers, however, failed to secure the farms for the year under report, which were disposed of for each táluka separately. They accordingly reduced their selling rates in June and July 1889, and the sales naturally increased.

55. The decreases in Thána, Sátára and Kolába are not large and call for no explanation. The increase of 546 lbs. in the Panch Maháls is due to improved arrangements for the prevention of smuggling in the adjacent Native States of the Rewa Kántha and probably also to the introduction of the system described in the following paragraph. Although there was an increase of 569 lbs. and 867 lbs. respectively in the sales in Shikárpur and Hyderabad, they were still 1,183 lbs. and 1,335 lbs. respectively below the minimum guaranteed vends.

56. The orders contained in Government Resolution No. 4857, dated 8th July 1889, laid down that the Commissioner should fix the minimum guaranteed vend for each district according to his estimate of the licit consumption of the district deduced from the accounts and transactions of previous years, and that he should then select the farmer from among the applicants for the farm.

57. The orders were received too late to be carried into effect for the year under report, except in the case of the Panch Maháls, Thána and Kolába Districts. They have, however, been attended to in disposing of the farms of the districts of the Presidency Proper for the year 1890-91, now current. It was found impossible to enforce them in Sind owing to the peculiar conditions of that province and the fact that the selling rate had been fixed as high as Rs. 20 per lb. A modified system was, therefore, introduced and reported to Government and received its sanction in Government Resolution No. 7944 of 8th November 1890.

58. There remain to be noticed the districts named in the margin out of those enumerated in the table subjoined to paragraph 41. In these the farms were sold on the license-fee system described in paragraph 7. The sales of opium in these districts are comparatively insignificant, and the fluctuations call for no special remark.

Belgaum.	Kánara.
Dhárwár.	Ratnágiri.
Bijápur.	Aden.

NATIVE STATES SUPPLIED THROUGH GOVERNMENT.

59. In discussing the transactions in the Native States under the Bombay Presidency, I follow the plan adopted in the last report, *viz.*, to begin with those States whose supplies are obtained through the British Government, and have been included in the total Government stock receipts accounted for above, paragraph 32, leaving Baroda, which grows its own opium both for export and for home consumption, to be dealt with separately.

Quantities supplied.

60. The total quantities indented for by Native States other than Baroda, during the year under report, according to the figures given in paragraphs 21, 22 and 38, are shown below, together with the corresponding totals for 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

NATIVE STATES.

Quantities supplied.

Name of State or Political Agency.	From Málwa.				From Bombay.				Issued from Government Local Depôts.	Total, 1889-90.	Corresponding Totals for	
	Imported free of duty.		Imported on payment of duty subject to claim for refund.		Purchased in the market.		Issued from the Government Main Depôt.				1887-88.	1888-89.
	Chests.	Lbs.	Chests.	Lbs.	Chests.	Lbs.	Chests.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cutch	..	..	..	....	90	12,250	..	..	....	12,250	8,984	10,617
Káthiáwár	..	..	138½	18,851	68	9,255	..	..	20,046	48,152	51,517	41,833
Pálanpur	50½	6,874	..	....	..	....	..	..	4,966	11,840	13,903	11,080
Mahi Kántha	33	4,492	..	....	..	....	3½	476	4,887	9,855	9,500	8,549
Rewa Kántha	23½	3,879	9	1,225	6	317	..	..	....	5,021	3,880	3,879
Cambay	21	2,858	..	....	1	136	..	..	....	2,994	2,722	2,586
All other States	..	..	..	....	1½	204	2½	340	2,332	2,876	2,714	2,555
Total for 1889-90 ..	133	18,103	147½	20,076	166½	22,662	6	816	32,231	93,688	93,280	81,099
Corresponding totals for .. { 1887-88.	151	20,553	236	32,124	135	18,375	7	953	21,275	93,280	..	..
Corresponding totals for .. { 1888-89.	123	16,742	159	21,641	118	16,061	6½	884	25,771	81,099	..	..

Quantities sold.

61. The information available as to the quantities sold out of these stocks is furnished in the accounts rendered by the Darbárs concerned, and these I present below, premising that any differences between the quantities indented for as shown above and those actually credited in the accounts are due to the circumstance that purchases made at the end of one year sometimes do not appear in the Darbár accounts till after the beginning of the next year.

Cutch opium accounts.

62. The licit sales in Cutch, as exhibited in the subjoined abstract, have decreased by 864 lbs. as compared with 1888-89, but are higher than those in 1887-88, 1886-87 or the average of the three years ending 1885-86 :—

	Average of three years ending 1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year ...	2,338	2,747	3,072	3,113	2,511
Imported during the year .	10,407	9,520	9,240	11,200	12,600
Confiscated opium ...	53	238	82	207	49
Total Stock ...	12,798	12,505	12,394	14,520	15,160
Issued to licensed retailers and used for private consumption of the Darbár.	10,121	9,110	8,896	11,744	10,880
Dryage	270	323	385	265	335
Stock on hand at the end of the year	2,407	3,072	3,113	2,511	3,945
Total ...	12,798	12,505	12,394	14,520	15,160

63. The preventive arrangements of the Darbár made in consequence of Government Resolution No. 1927, dated the 11th March 1889, and which proved successful in reducing the consumption of untaxed opium in the State during the last year, do not appear to have been crowned with the same success during the year under report, about 42 lbs. of contraband opium having been seized as compared with 10½ lbs. seized in the last year. The licit consumption also shows a decrease of 8 per cent. as compared with an increase of 32 per cent. in 1888-89. The average rate of consumption per head of population in Cutch is, as will be seen from the table given under paragraph 81 below, lower than in some of the Gujarát districts and divisions of Káthiáwár and these facts

point to smuggling being still rife in this State. It is hoped that the Darbár will still further strengthen its preventive arrangements and will not relax in its efforts to repress smuggling.

64. The accounts furnished by the States and Chiefs in Káthiáwár are summarized below :—

	Annual average of three years ending 1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year ...	16,332	10,716	9,090	10,390	8,009
Imported by direct purchase in Bombay and Málwa	28,137	33,075	38,247	25,929	28,175
Purchased from Rájkot Depôt	11,486	14,115	12,862	16,925	20,046
Confiscated opium ...	201	247	328	118	27
Excess found in stock on re-weighment	3	8	6	12	...
Total Stock ...	56,159	58,161	60,533	53,374	56,257
Sold to public or licensed retailers and used for private consumption of the Darbárs	41,018	48,607	49,805	45,087	46,863
Loss from dryage... ...	478	464	338	278	387
Stock on hand at the end of the year	14,663	9,090	10,390	8,009	9,007
Total of Sales, Loss and Balance ...	56,159	58,161	60,533	53,374	56,257

Licit sale in each main division of Káthiáwár.

65. The following statement shows the licit sales in each main division of Káthiáwár :—

Names of Divisions.	Annual average of three years ending 1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Jhálávád	5,221	6,081	7,957	7,237	7,144
Sorath	11,375	15,684	14,720	12,902	14,026
Hálár	13,937	16,093	16,290	15,721	15,802
Gohelvád	10,485	10,749	10,838	9,227	9,891
Total ...	41,018	48,607	49,805	45,087	46,863

66. The sales in all the divisions except Jhálávád increased during the year under report, the largest increase occurring in Sorath, where it was 1,124 lbs., equal to 9 per cent., and in Gohelvád, where the increase of 664 lbs. gives a rate of nearly 7 per cent. over the sales of 1888-89. In Hálár the increase was insignificant—81 lbs. In Jhálávád there was a decrease of 1 per cent.

67. Details of sales in some of the principal Native States comprised in each of the four divisions above referred to are given in the following table :—

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.
NATIVE STATES.
Licit sales in each main division of Káthiáwár.

Names of Divisions and States.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Jhálávád—				
Dhrángadhra	1,326	2,333	1,613	1,447
Vánkáner	487	462	442	501
Limbdi	49	62	128	249
Wadhwán (including Wadhwán Thána and Civil Station) ...	979	1,325	1,135	873
Lakhtar...	195	220	218	157
Bajána	554	547	319	322
Sorath—				
Junágad	7,956	7,844	6,961	7,180
Porbandar	1,075	1,319	1,342	1,329
Jáfrábád	173	162	253	189
Hálár—				
Navánagar	5,197	5,143	4,696	5,163
Morvi	1,072	1,356	1,646	1,663
Gondal	2,154	2,571	2,852	2,836
Dhrol	375	519	439	465
Rájkot (including Civil Station) .	2,650	2,123	1,830	1,754
Gohelvád—				
Bhávnagar	8,140	8,038	6,812	7,492
Pálitána...	776	758	701	628

68. The above statement shows that the licit sales in Vánkáner, Limbdi, Bajána, Junágad, Navánagar, Morvi, Dhrol and Bhávangar during the year under report exceeded those in the previous year. In Porbandar, Jáfrábád and Gondal the sales of the year, though less than in 1888-89, were more than those in the previous year. Of the remaining districts mentioned in the table the decrease in Rájkot is comparatively small, being about 4 per cent., but in Dhrángadhra it is 10 per cent., in Wadhwán 23 per cent., in Lakhtar 28 per cent. and in Pálitána 10 per cent. I am unable to explain these large decreases and can only reiterate the remarks made in paragraph 68 of last year's report.

Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Cambay.

69. The accounts of opium transactions in Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha, the Rewa Kántha and Cambay, as furnished by the Chiefs concerned, are summarized together below:—

Names of States	Opening Stock.	Imported and locally purchased.	Total Stock.	Sold and consumed.	Loss from dryage.	Closing Stock.
Pálanpur.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Annual average of three years ending 1885-86...	1,450	9,473	10,923	9,222	127	1,574
In 1886-87...	1,847	13,495	15,342	14,319	228	795
,, 1887-88...	795	13,907	14,702	11,050	175	3,477
,, 1888-89...	3,477	11,093	14,570	11,366	154	3,050
,, 1889-90...	3,050	11,845	14,895	12,685	217	1,993
Mahi Kántha.						
Annual average of three years ending 1885-86...	1,565	8,377	9,942	8,298	148	1,496
In 1886-87	1,384	9,657	11,041	10,048	143	850
,, 1887-88...	850	9,704	10,554	8,985	114	1,455
,, 1888-89	1,455	8,571	10,026	8,572	141	1,313
,, 1889-90..	1,313	10,030	11,343	10,042	132	1,169
Rewa Kántha.						
Annual average of three years ending 1885-86...	1,806	4,467	6,273	4,399	562	1,312
In 1886-87...	894	5,078	5,972	4,162	190	1,620
,, 1887-88...	1,620	4,352	5,972	4,353	217	1,402
,, 1888-89...	1,402	4,263	5,665	4,810	172	683
,, 1889-90...	683	5,872	6,555	5,652	223	680
Cambay.						
Annual average of three years ending 1885-86...	101	2,967	3,068	2,968	...	100
In 1886-87...	86	2,847	2,933	2,847	...	86
,, 1887-88...	86	3,273	3,359	3,138	...	221
,, 1888-89...	221	2,578	2,797	2,712	...	87
,, 1889-90...	87	2,986	3,073	2,713	...	360

DISTRIBUTION.
HOME CONSUMPTION.
NATIVE STATES.
Quantities sold.

70. The licit sales in the States under the Pálanpur Superintendency increased during the year under report by 1,319 lbs. In the Mahi Kántha the sales increased in the year under report by 1,470 lbs. and nearly equalled those of 1886-87. In the Rewa Kántha the sales show a steady increase for the last four years. In Cambay they increased by 1 lb. only.

71. The licit sales of opium in each of the last four years in some of the principal Native States under the Pálanpur Superintendency and in the Mahi Kántha and the Rewa Kántha are shown in the following table :—

Names of States.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Pálanpur Superintendency.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Pálanpur	4,345	3,811	3,911	4,212
Rádhanpur	3,474	2,434	2,776	2,672
Tharád	1,393	895	1,103	1,297
Mahi Kántha.				
I'dar	1,581	1,027	1,126	1,126
Pol	40	24	31	26
Dánta	244	297	280	334
Rewa Kántha.				
Rájpipla	1,729	1,756	1,548	1,531
Chhota Udepur	276	325	288	315
Sunth	117	169	346	470
Lúnáváda	188	206	443	757
Bálásinor	379	350	483	651
Báriya	357	370	395	537

72. As reported in this office No. 2650, dated the 17th May 1889, the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, and the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, ascribed the large decrease in the consumption of opium during the year 1887-88 to successive bad seasons. Although the sales during the year under report slightly increased in almost all the States and tálukás in the Pálanpur Superintendency, they are below those recorded for the year 1886-87. In I'dar in the Mahi Kántha the sales exactly equalled those in 1888-89, but are considerably lower than those for 1886-87. In Pol there was a small decrease of 5 lbs., while in Dánta the increase amounted to 54 lbs. as compared with the previous year and to 90 lbs. as compared with 1886-87.

73. The licit sales in Rájpipla in the Rewa Kántha show a small decrease of 17 lbs. as compared with the sales in 1888-89. They, however, show a decrease of over 10 per cent. as compared with the sales in 1886-87 and 1887-88. This falling off is probably due to (1) decrease in the number of consumers, and (2) under-sales by vendors in the adjoining Native States. In Chhota Udepur the sales have exceeded those for the previous year and are less by only 10 lbs. than those in 1887-88. The other Native States in the Rewa Kántha show large increases for the year under report. A good deal of correspondence has taken place between this office and the Political Agent of the Rewa Kántha, regarding the increased allowances of duty-free opium asked for by the States of Sunth, Lunáváda and Bálásinor. That officer is of opinion that the marked increase in the use of opium in these three States is due not to any abuse, but to the improvement in the arrangements for preventing the use of illicit opium. In support of this view the following explanations are offered :—

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.
NATIVE STATES.

(1) Mr. Grant's scale of opium consumption fixed in 1881 was based on very rough calculations.

(2) The reasons why Mr. Grant's scale was found sufficient during the first four years were that, (1) the people had large private stocks of opium, and (2) fresh opium could be brought into the States from neighbouring foreign territory in Central India and Málwa. Private stocks were, naturally, gradually exhausted; but little difficulty stood in the way of bringing in fresh illicit opium until August 1888, when special preventive police were introduced into each of the three States.

The licit sales in the neighbouring district of the Panch Maháls have increased from 2,349 lbs. in 1888-89 to 2,895 lbs. in the year under report. There is, therefore, no reason to believe that duty-free opium is passed into the Panch Maháls from the adjoining States of the Rewa Kántha and I have hitherto met the demand for increased allowances. The matter is, however, not unattended with difficulty and some definite decision regarding it would be advantageous.

74. The remaining States other than Baroda obtain their supplies from the nearest British depôt or from the Central Depôt at Bombay. The consumption is small, and for the most part they submit no detailed accounts. With a few exceptions the quantities supplied during the year, which are given below, represent the licit consumption sufficiently accurately for practical purposes:—

Name of State.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dharampor	185	307	166	175	171
Bánsda	120	80	100	75	80
Sachin	32	32	35	29	32
Jawhár	8	8	10	3	6
Surgána	1	1	...	2	1
Akalkot	134	163	184	184	202
Bhor	276	284	341	305	327
Phaltan	190	98	364	292	296
Jath	23	38	57	57	81
Aundh	134	97	114	194	174
Sávantvádi	68	...	68	...	68
Kolháput	272	272	136	272	136
Sángli	338	330	430	400	409
Miraj (Senior)	127	176	189	205	358
Do. (Junior)	61	53	63	83	74
Kurundvád (Senior) ...	84	38	75	41	103
Do. (Junior) ...	52	41	61	74	49
Jamkhandi	64	62	84	70	78
Mudhol	41	47	60	48	52
Rámdurg	18	27	20	20	13
Savanúr	18	22	21	26	30
Janjira	68	136	136	...	136
Total ...	2,314	2,313	2,714	2,555	2,876

75. The exceptions referred to above are Kolháput, Phaltan, Sávantvádi and Janjíra. Of these States, Phaltan imported 1½ chests of opium from the Bombay market during the year under report, while in the previous year 2 chests were imported direct from Málwa. The remaining States of Kolháput, Sávantvádi and Janjira purchased from the Bombay wholesale depôt 1, ½ and 1 chest respectively during the year under report, while in the previous year the former alone purchased 2 chests, but Sávantvádi

and Janjira, having sufficient stocks left out of the supplies received in 1887-88, did not indent for additional quantities during that year.

76. This completes the distribution of the opium which has passed through the Government accounts, and I now turn to the figures of production and consumption in the Baroda State, which are given below :—

	Average of three years ending 1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area under poppy cultivation.	2,398	2,554	3,668	3,418	7,706
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Poppy Juice.					
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year	109,412	104,292	45,511	41,804	43,008
Purchased during the year ...	38,491	32,252	37,628	42,988	121,903
	147,903	136,544	83,139	84,792	164,911
Utilized in the manufacture of opium	108,566	91,033	41,335	41,784	42,920
Stock on hand at the end of the year	39,337	45,511	41,804	43,008	121,991
Production and Purchase of Opium.					
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year	345,562	237,798	186,725	150,588	130,473
Manufactured from juice ...	90,556	91,033	28,325	34,650	37,826
Confiscated opium	86	150	14	55	42
Returned by licensed vendors.	5	...	...	...	...
Total Stock ...	436,209	328,981	215,064	185,293	168,341
Disposal of Opium.					
Exported to Bombay *viâ* Ahmedabad	43,353	81,054	...	...	...
Issued to licensed retailers ...	61,979	60,501	59,747	52,944	65,515
Total ...	105,332	141,555	59,747	52,944	65,515
Loss from dryage, &c. ...	16,953	701	4,729	1,876	2,855
Stock on hand at the end of the year	313,924	186,725	150,588	130,473	99,971
Total of Exports and Sales, Loss and Balance	436,209	328,981	215,064	185,293	168,341

77. The area under poppy cultivation was nearly double that for the previous year, and the Baroda Government purchased a proportionately larger quantity of poppy juice. There were no exports to Bombay *viâ* the Ahmedabad scales in either 1887-88, 1888-89 or 1889-90, and the issues for local consumption increased by 12,571 lbs. At the close of the year there was a stock on hand at His Highness the Gáikwár's warehouse of 99,971 lbs. equal to about 714 chests.

Home consumption in Baroda territory.

78. The quantities which passed into consumption in each of the main divisions of His Highness the Gáikwár's dominions in

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.
NATIVE STATES.
Baroda.

each of the last four years and the average annual sales for the three years ending 1885-86 are shown in the subjoined table:—

Names of Divisions.	Annual average of three years ending 1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Navsári...	2,687	2,999	3,077	3,079	3,043
Baroda	28,340	27,817	27,777	25,136	28,764
Kadi	19,832	18,500	18,965	16,254	19,476
Amreli	10,938	11,294	10,173	9,796	11,561
Total ...	61,797	60,610	59,992	54,265	62,844

79. The sales in Navsári have shown very little fluctuation for the last four years. The sales in the other three divisions —Baroda, Kadi and Amreli—increased during the year under report and were slightly larger than the annual average sales during the three years ending 1885-86. I have been in communication with the several Collectors and Political Agents as to how the agreement with the Government of His Highness the Gáikwár of Baroda fixing a minimum rate of Rs. 11-4-0 per lb. at which opium should be retailed by the vendors of the Native States and British districts in Gujarát, has worked during the year under report. The majority of the replies received up to date tend to show that on the whole it has worked well; but I regret to say that I am totally unable to accept this conclusion. My own opinion is that the Native States are indifferent to the question and tacitly wink at the fixed rate being departed from. It was in the interests of the Baroda Government that objection was taken to the minimum selling rate being fixed at the price of issue from Government depôts.

80. I cannot do better than transcribe below extracts from reports received on the subject from the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach which seem to me to faithfully represent the true facts of the case. The arrangement works entirely in favour of Baroda and against the interests of British farmers and consequently of British revenue; and as it was entered into at the wish of Baroda, it is a matter for consideration whether it should not now be put an end to, and the minimum selling rate fixed at the rate of issue as was originally desired by the British Government.

The Collector of Ahmedabad writes:—

"The agreement with the Government of His Highness the Gáikwár has not, as seen from the experience of the last three years, worked satisfactorily; and the same rivalry, as before, exists among the licensees on the border for under-selling and attracting the customers of one another. The arrangement made with these vendors by the farmer is generally such as to stimulate this unwholesome rivalry, for he takes written agreements from them to sell certain specified quantities of opium during the term of his contract, and on their failure to do so they have to pay a penalty of Rs. 5 per lb. on account of deficient sales.

"The instances which have occurred show that both the British as well as the foreign licensees have contravened the provisions of this agreement, and have retailed opium at a lower rate than Rs. 11-4-0 per lb.

"The adoption of the minimum retail rate has yet had no appreciable effect on the sales at the frontier shops, because I honestly believe that neither our farmer nor the foreign licensees have adhered to the terms of the convention. Of course, whenever there was sufficient evidence forthcoming to bring home the charge to the farmer, we have punished him severely; but while he was so punished only in a few cases, he must have escaped scot-free in about 75 per cent. of them.

"I am also informed that in the Native States the farm is given for a lump sum, and the duty paid on the quantities sold by them above the

amount bid is a net gain to the farmers as it is remitted to them by the Darbárs either wholly or partially. Naturally, therefore, they can afford to under-sell our border shops by retailing opium very cheap, and the agreement has, therefore, proved almost useless up to the present."

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

NATIVE STATES.

Baroda.

The Collector of Kaira writes:—

"I am unable to state that the adoption of the minimum rate has any specific effect on the sales of opium on the frontier; but I fear the late contractors of Kaira, Messrs. Premchand Hargovan and Bapalal Shevakram, with a view to avoid being called on to make good the deficiency in the guaranteed vend, during the last months and specially the very last month of their contract flooded not only the Kaira Collectorate but the neighbouring Native States with opium; and although I have no proof of the fact, yet it is unreasonable to doubt that he did this by selling opium at a rate far below the fixed minimum."

The Collector of Broach writes:—

"It is not suspected that opium is imported into British territory to any great extent, owing to difference in price; but the Amod Mámlatdár believes it is imported because it is supposed to be of superior quality.

"It is generally supposed that the vendors on both sides sell at rates below the minimum fixed; but such cases are difficult to detect, and the incentive is great when a period of a contract in which the minimum guaranteed vend has not been reached is about to expire. No such cases have been detected.

"There can be very little doubt but that a large quantity of Gáikwári opium finds its way into British territory from shops in villages surrounded by our territory, and also from frontier shops. I think that the number and position of shops on each side should be fixed by agreement, that we should supply the shops at Asnera, Tegwa and Karmali and not be bound to supply them with a larger quantity than is reasonable having regard to the population and the number of opium consumers."

Rate of licit consumption in British and Foreign Gujarát.

81. I subjoin, as usual, a table showing the yearly rate of licit consumption per head of population from 1880-81 to the current year, inclusive, in each British district in Gujarát, in each main division of His Highness the Gáikwár's dominions and of the Province of Káthiáwár, and in the Native States of Cutch, Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha, the Rewa Kántha and Cambay, these being the parts of the Presidency in which opium is largely consumed:—

Names of Districts and States.	Population.	Rate of Licit Opium Consumption per Head of Population in Tolas.									
		1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
British Gujarát—											
Ahmedabad ...	856,324	·96	·82	1·05	1·11	1·20	1·30	1·24	1·19	1·34	1·36
Kaira	804,800	·50	·46	·58	·53	·54	·65	·81	·62	·63	·88
Panch Mahals ...	255,479	·58	·43	·31	·43	·43	·41	·35	·39	·37	·45
Broach	326,930	1·29	1·08	1·38	1·43	1·51	1·75	1·44	1·47	1·21	1·44
Surat	765,330	·17	·18	·19	·20	·19	·25	·20	·23	·19	·21
Baroda Territory—											
Navsári	287,549	·22	·24	·28	·35	·36	·40	·42	·43	·43	·42
Baroda	756,807	·55	·95	1·14	1·47	1·52	1·49	1·47	1·47	1·33	1·52
Kadi	938,487	·18	·33	·50	·71	·90	·79	·76	·77	·66	·79
Amreli	147,468	·88	2·05	3·12	3·38	2·45	3·05	3·06	2·75	2·66	3·13
Káthiáwár—											
Jhálávád ...	439,629	·30	·30	·36	·44	·51	·46	·55	·72	·66	·65
Sorath	639,789	·58	·53	·50	·47	·76	·89	·98	·92	·81	·87
Hálár	684,327	·60	·63	·63	·66	·80	·97	·94	·95	·92	·92
Gohelvád ...	580,163	·66	·62	·45	·58	·77	·80	·74	·75	·64	·68
Cutch State ...	512,084	·59	·66	·66	·76	·77	·83	·71	·69	·91	·84
Pálanpur State ...	576,478	·53	·52	·54	·53	·54	·85	·99	·70	·79	·88
Mahi Kántha ...	517,485	·59	·69	·56	·63	·54	·74	·78	·69	·66	·77
Rewa Kántha ...	543,452	·44	·35	·32	·34	·31	·31	·30	·32	·35	·41
Cambay	86,074	1·22	1·41	1·27	1·38	1·34	1·40	1·32	1·55	1·26	1·26

82. The causes of the fluctuations apparent in this year's rates as compared with last have already been noticed in discussing the licit consumption in the districts and States concerned.

REALIZATIONS.

IMPERIAL.

Deductions for duty on home consumption.

83. I now proceed to sum up the financial results of the year's administration. It has been shown in paragraph 19 above that the duty on opium realized and brought to account during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,87,31,760. Of this sum,

REALIZATIONS.

IMPERIAL.

Rs. 12,18,910 represent the duty on excised opium bought or imported for home consumption on account of Government by British licensed vendors and by Native Chiefs, as shown below:—

	Rs.
307½ chests imported on payment of duty at Rs. 700 per chest...	2,15,250
1,352½ chests imported on payment of duty at Rs. 650 per chest.	8,79,125
81½ chests imported on payment of duty at Rs. 600 per chest ...	48,900
Differential duty on 1,345½ chests at Rs. 50 per chest and on 81½ chests at Rs. 100 per chest, sold from the Bombay Central Warehouse as per paragraph 22, as follows:—	
166½ chests to Native States;	
789 chests to licensed opium vendors of British districts;	
471½ chests to Government for supply of depôts.	
565 lbs. and 10 tolas of touch purchased by Government ...	75,635
Total Rs. ...	12,18,910

Net Imperial duty.

84. This sum of Rs. 12,18,910 has been transferred in the Civil Accounts of this Presidency to the divided head "Excise," leaving Rs. 1,75,12,850, being the balance of the duty realizations under the Imperial head "Opium". It may, however, be mentioned that this sum includes an item of Rs. 38,925 on account of duty on the 60½ chests of opium exported from Bombay to Cochin and Allepey in the Madras Presidency, to be adjusted in the accounts of that Presidency. The net duty on opium brought to Bombay for export to China and other places out of India amounts to Rs. 1,74,73,925, as against Rs. 1,94,81,325 in 1888-89 and Rs. 2,40,30,650 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the smaller importations of opium from Málwa into Bombay for export to China, noticed above—paragraphs 24 to 27.

	Rs.
(1) Fees on transhipment of opium.	11,737
(2) Warehouse rent ...	...15,845
Total	...27,582

85. The other items which are credited wholly to the Imperial head, and the receipts on those accounts during the year under report, are shown in the margin.

Transhipment fees.

86. The transhipment fees show an increase of Rs. 521, due to a proportionate increase in the quantity of Persian opium brought to Bombay and transhipped in the harbour for export to China under the rules laid down in Government Notification No. 221 A., dated 10th January 1883. The total number of chests thus transhipped in 1889-90 was 5,044 as against 5,504 in 1888-89. Of these, 2,015 chests had already paid fees at Karáchi, and were entitled to re-transhipment at Bombay without further payment. The corresponding number last year was 2,936 chests. Of the remaining 3,029 chests, which paid fees in Bombay, 661½ were charged at the rate of Rs. 5, 1,327½ at the rate of Rs. 4, and 1,040 at the rate of Rs. 3 per chest.

87. The receipts on account of warehouse rent decreased during the year under report by Rs. 2,680. This large decrease was due to the opium trade being so bad that the merchants resorted to every device to cut down expenses as low as possible, and among others a large number of merchants combined to rent a single godown. The facts were reported to Government in this office No. 2575 of 29th May 1890 with a view to steps being taken to make the receipts from the warehouse pay the expenses of rent and repair, and the matter was decided by Government Resolution No. 5447 of 5th August 1890. The effect of the remedy will be seen at the end of the current year.

EXCISE OPIUM REVENUE.

Drawback allowed to Native Chiefs.

88. Of the sum of Rs. 12,18,910, noted above as transferred to the head "Excise", Rs. 4,78,255 are on account of opium imported or bought by Native States or Chiefs, and out of this item Rs. 2,61,058 have been, or will be, refunded to those States or Chiefs who are entitled under the terms of their agreements to

EXCISE OPIUM REVENUE.

Drawback allowed to Native Chiefs.

remission in full or in part of the pass-fee on opium consumed in their territory, as shown in the subjoined table :—

Name of State.	Quantity of duty-paid Opium bought.	Amount of duty levied at Rs. 700 per chest.	Duty refundable.		Net duty to be retained by Government.	
			Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Cutch	12,250	63,000 0 0	One-third...	21,000 0 0	Two-thirds.	42,000 0 0
Káthiáwár	48,152	2,44,780 0 0	Do. ...	81,593 5 4	Do. ...	1,63,186 10 8
Pálanpur	11,810	60,180 0 0	Full ...	60,180 0 0	.....	.....
Mahi Kántha	9,855	49,985 0 0	Do. ...	49,985 0 0	.....	.. ...
Rewa Kántha	5,921	30,450 0 0	Do. ...	30,450 0 0	.....	.....
Cambay	2,994	15,400 0 0	Do. ...	15,400 0 0	.....	.....
Sátára Jághirs	878	4,420 0 0	One-tenth..	442 0 0	Nine-tenths.	3,978 0 0
All other States	1,998	10,040 0 0	One-fifth ...	2,008 0 0	Four-fifths.	8,032 0 0
Total ...	93,888	4,78,255 0 0		2,61,058 5 4		2,17,196 10 8

89. The balance of Rs. 12,18,910 after deducting the duty on opium bought for Native States, amounts to Rs. 7,40,655. This sum represents the duty on opium imported or purchased for consumption in British territory duing the year under report. As remarked in previous reports, these figures, though they correctly represent the amount credited during the revenue year as an asset of Excise revenue in the financial accounts in respect of duty on opium consumed in British territory, do not of course correspond exactly with the duty, calculated at Rs. 700 per chest, on the quantities actually sold at the shops during the same period, which forms the basis of the revenue returns. The difference between the two sets of figures represents roughly the extent to which the opening balances of opium in hand at the Government central and district depôts and at the shops have been increased or diminished by the year's transactions.

Details of duty according to revenue returns.

90. The duty on the actual sales according to the revenue returns for each district for the last three years is given below, the financial figures being added below the totals for the sake of comparison :—

Names of Districts.	Opium Duty realized in				
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	79,879	87,883	86,932	1,12,075	1,06,894
Ahmedabad	1,42,884	1,37,247	1,31,356	1,47,991	1,50,449
Kaira	67,557	83,880	63,636	70,611	92,047
Panch Mahals	13,351	11,577	12,710	12,082	14,889
Broach	69,465	60,679	61,989	50,886	60,542
Surat	24,135	20,442	22,293	18,816	21,034
Thána	8,681	9,075	7,694	6,747	6,470
Násik	28,581	29,232	29,004	28,370	26,403
Khándesh	57,837	58,119	61,054	58,936	73,548
Ahmednagar	45,705	54,332	53,557	52,326	53,306
Poona	48,250	57,108	48,905	44,618	45,761
Sholápur	41,863	45,139	23,441	33,712	40,603
Sátára	20,713	21,844	32,738	23,242	22,893
Belgaum	6,535	4,338	3,949	3,473	3,189
Dhárwár	3,397	3,104	3,530	3,934	3,579
Bijápur	1,944	1,997	2,383	2,051	2,150
Kánara	919	985	829	620	684
Ratnágiri	1,113	1,122	1,065	1,223	1,332
Kolába	3,379	3,122	3,479	3,577	3,194
Karáchi	24,315	24,702	17,267	23,171	55,018
Hyderabad	42,547	46,992	51,592	50,525	25,817
Shikárpur	13,538	10,748	12,648	13,672	16,524
Aden	1,157	1,141	1,044	1,111	987
Total ...	7,47,745	7,74,808	7,32,995	7,63,769	8,27,223
Duty credited to Excise Revenue according to Financial Accounts for same period	7,09,793	7,68,493	7,28,358	6,86,539	7,40,655
Difference ...	37,952	6,315	4,637	77,230	86,568

91. In addition to the duty above shown, the farmers in some districts are required to pay license fees, or to make good the duty on the quantity by which the amount of opium represented by the figures in the last statement fall short of their stipulated vend, or both. In the following statement the total realizations on account of duty, license fees and penalty duty, according to the revenue returns are given and compared with the

REALIZATIONS.

EXCISE OPIUM REVENUE.

corresponding figures for the last two years, and the triennial averages of the preceding six years :—

Names of Districts.	Annual Average of three years ending 1882-83.	Annual Average of three years ending 1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	68,727	82,308	98,153	1,11,590	1,18,332	1,14,224
Ahmedabad	1,07,946	1,47,507	1,42,469	1,47,780	1,54,421	1,54,929
Kaira	56,789	73,382	84,014	75,698	76,630	93,683
Panch Mahâls	17,457	15,669	12,279	14,233	13,102	14,889
Broach	49,818	67,347	61,731	66,790	65,138	68,429
Surat	19,786	26,139	25,485	25,126	24,560	24,883
Thâna	6,922	10,387	10,692	10,111	9,562	8,334
Khándesh	51,903	1,00,664	1,05,336	1,10,605	1,14,511	37,266
Násik	24,313	37,144	40,658	37,801	36,688	92,060
Ahmednagar	21,274	53,221	57,879	58,045	55,311	57,436
Poona	36,462	70,568	72,108	59,511	66,498	61,911
Sholápur	15,867	41,317	47,048	44,234	44,696	43,568
Sátára	10,761	17,169	22,905	23,923	23,395	22,803
Belgaum	5,160	7,548	8,772	8,926	7,887	6,464
Dhárwár	5,554	7,276	8,619	10,580	9,633	8,945
Bijápur	1,714	2,649	2,781	3,055	3,170	3,268
Kánara	1,090	1,371	1,588	1,581	1,345	1,364
Ratnágiri	1,655	1,940	2,022	2,105	1,730	1,900
Kolába	2,287	3,445	3,272	3,637	3,881	3,359
Karáchi	28,434	38,091	36,824	30,853	42,477	76,671
Hyderabad	45,332	57,038	57,195	64,328	73,797	37,447
Shikárpur	17,739	27,004	20,758	28,550	27,591	27,849
Aden	3,780	3,549	3,691	4,244	4,586	3,792
Total British Districts...	6,00,770	8,92,733	9,28,329	9,43,306	9,78,941	9,65,474

Total Realizations.

92. The following is an abstract of the Excise opium revenue from all sources for each of the last three years, contrasted with the annual average of three years ending 1885-86 :—

Names of Items.	Annual Average of three years ending 1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opium duty	6,70,506	7,74,808	7,32,995	7,63,769	8,27,223
License-fees	98,924	91,201	91,471	96,065	44,068
Penalty for deficient sales by licensees...	1,23.303	62,320	1,18,840	1,19,107	94,183
	8,92,733	9,28,329	9,43,306	9,78,941	9,65,474
Profit on sale of Government opium	7,439	32,583	25,982	40,632	1,586
Contribution for Government establishment	10,167	12,000	11,640	12,350	11,300
Fines and confiscations	14,468	13,707	18,972	7,140	7,895
Miscellaneous receipts	1,007	312	534	640	1,035
Total for British Districts ...	9,25,814	9,86,931	10,00,434	10,39,703	9,87,290
Duty at reduced rates on Opium consumed in—					
Káthiáwár	1,35,524	1,61,328	1,76,628	1,41,817	1,63,187
Cutch	34,689	31,733	30,800	36,400	42,000
Other smaller States	8,685	9,782	11,618	10,708	12,010
Total for Native States ...	1,78,898	2,02,843	2,19,046	1,88,925	2,17,197
Grand Total ...	11,04,712	11,89,774	12,19,480	12,28,628	12,04,487
Refunds.					
License-fees	105	...	...	.....	...
Penalty for deficient sales ...	10,605	27,129	25,155	14,770	22,465
Fines and confiscations ...	220	...	100	.....	...
Total Refunds ...	10,930	27,129	25,255	14,770	22,465
Net Revenue ...	10,93,782	11,62,645	11,94,225	12,13,858	11,82,022

93. The total net Excise opium receipts for the year 1889-90 were less than those of the previous year and of 1887-88 by Rs. 31,836 and Rs. 12,203 respectively. They however exceed those of 1886-87 and the average receipts for the previous three years by Rs. 19,377 and Rs. 58,240 respectively.

94. Under the current Provincial contracts, one-fourth of the receipts under "Excise" is transferred to the Provincial account and the remaining three-fourths to the Imperial account. Under the previous contract the receipts were divided equally between the two. The following statement shows the details of

REALIZATIONS.

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

the several items of receipts comprising the total Imperial revenue of the Presidency from opium in each of the last three years. The net Provincial share of the Excise opium revenue for the same period is also shown in the statement below :—

Items.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opium duty...	2,51,83,721	2,06,28,069	1,87,31,760
Deduct—			
Duty on opium transferred to "Excise" ...	11,02,371	10,99,944	12,18,910
Duty on exports to Cochin and Allepey ...	50,700	46,800	38,925
Net Opium Duty ...	2,40,30,650	1,94,81,325	1,74,73,925
Transhipment fees...	7,002	11,216	11,737
Interest	½ ·1	.....	.....
Warehouse rent and other miscellaneous receipts	18,660	18,525	15,845
Total ...	2,40,56,313	1,95,11,066	1,75,01,507
Deduct—Refunds	.....	.....	.....
Net Receipts ...	2,40,56,313	1,95,11,066	1,75,01,507
Add—Imperial share of Excise Receipts ...	8,95,669	9,10,394	8,86,517
Total Imperial Receipts ...	2,49,51,982	2,04,21,460	1,83,88,024
Net Provincial share ...	2,98,556	3,03,464	2,95,505

EXPENDITURE.

95. The expenditure on account of a portion of the opium establishment employed in Bombay and that employed at the Ahmedabad Opium Agency, which is debited under the Imperial head "Opium", amounted for the year 1889-90 to Rs. 25,233 as against Rs. 25,021 for the previous year. The expenditure on account of the Excise Opium Department is included in that of the A'bkári Department, and cannot be separated. I, however, do not see any reason to modify the estimate of Rs. 30,000 given in the reports for the previous years as the approximate cost of the Excise opium establishment. Of this sum Rs. 11,300 have been recovered from some of the opium farmers who are required by the terms of their licenses to contribute fixed sums on account of the preventive establishments.

96. In addition to the expenditure debited to the Imperial head "Opium" and to "Excise", compensation to the amount of Rs. 42,365 is annually paid to the Chief of Pálanpur and certain States and Tálukdárs in the Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha for loss of transit duties on opium, as shown in the following statement :—

Names of Native States.	Amount of annual compensation.	Government Resolution sanctioning the amount.
	Rs.	
Pálanpur	28,000	No. 2151—51 Confl., dated 1st April 1882.
Mahi Kántha—		
I'dar, including Posina Putta	4,896 1,050	No. 180—7 Confl., dated 11th January 1881, No. 1138—26 Confl., dated 24th February 1881, and No. 778, dated 1st March 1881.
Kheroj	40	
Tintoi	60	
Cross Road Rudardi ...	46	
Jadicha Putta	90	
Moti Mori Meghráj ...	40	
Mágori	50	
A'mliyára	190	
Sáthumba	64	
Ránásan	75	
Bolundra...	27	No. 1368—34 Confl., dated 8th March 1881, and No. 928, dated 11th March 1881.
Katosan	600	
Total ...	7,228	

EXPENDITURE.

Names of Native States.	Amount of annual compensation.	Government Resolution sanctioning the amount.
	Rs.	
Rewa Kántha—		
Rájpipla	500	
Báriya	500	
Lunávada	750	
Sunth	150	
Bálásinor...	50	
Chhota Udepur	2,808	
Kadána	25	
Sanjeli	75	
Thákor of Nasvádi ...	184	No. 778, dated 1st March 1882.
Do. of Vajiria ...	100	No. 2675, dated 24th April 1882.
Do. of Vasanvirpur ...	85	No. 3658—171 Confl., dated 26th
Do. of Gad	325	September 1882.
Do. of Agar	74	
Do. of Sindhiápur ...	79	
Do. of Vanmála ...	39	
Do. of Pálásni ...	63	
Do. of Cháliar ...	250	
Do. of Sihora ...	1,000	
Do. of Poicha ...	60	
Do. of Ráeka ...	20	
Total ...	7,137	
Grand Total ...	42,365	

OFFENCES.

Number of cases adjudicated.

97. The subjoined table shows the number of cases under the Opium Act investigated by Magistrates, the number of cases in which convictions were obtained, the number of cases disimssed and the aggregate quantity of opium seized in each British district and Native State (except Baroda, for which no returns are received) side by side with the corresponding figures for last year :—

Districts and Native States.	1888-89.							1889-90.						
	Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Cases dismissed.		Total cases brought up.		Quantity of contraband Opium seized.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Cases dismissed.		Total cases brought up.		Quantity of contraband Opium seized.
	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Lbs. t. g.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Lbs. t. g.
Bombay	6	6	..	1	6	7	7 19 45	15	20	2	3	17	23	34 3 141
Ahmedabad	44	45	9	10	53	55	107 23 174	61	64	7	17	68	81	76 16 150
Kaira	38	39	5	5	43	44	60 31 172	22	22	3	3	25	25	7 22 143
Panch Mahals	61	65	5	6	66	71	42 6 172	38	55	6	9	44	64	144 27 108
Broach	12	12	..	..	12	12	6 30 82	18	18	2	3	20	21	5 36 59
Surat	1	1	..	..	1	1	0 22 90	7	7	1	1	8	8	0 11 121
Thána	1	1	..	..	1	1	0 17 0	2	2	..	..	2	2	0 13 33
Kolába	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1	..	..	1	1	0 0 13
Khándesh	25	35	6	11	31	46	192 33 121	29	30	6	17	35	47	86 4 23
Násik	5	5	..	..	5	5	9 13 82	8	9	5	6	13	15	15 6 139
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	5	5	..	2	5	7	19 34 135
Sholápur	5	5	1	2	6	7	4 4 158	1	1	4	4	5	5	0 22 99
Poona	3	3	2	4	5	7	1 5 44	5	6	6	6	11	12	9 22 122
Sátára	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	4	4	..	..	4	4	0 23 90
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	1	1	1	1	0 20 0
Dhárwár	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Bijápur	2	2	..	..	2	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .
Kánara	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Ratnágiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Karáchi	2	2	1	1	3	3	1 5 135	4	4	..	..	4	4	2 15 67
Hyderabad	2	2	..	..	2	2	5 2 90	3	3	..	..	3	3	1 24 90
Shikárpur	2	2	2	2	4	4	0 23 2	3	3	1	1	4	4	0 20 152
Upper Sind Frontier ..	3	5	..	..	3	5	13 0 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Thar and Párkar ..	25	26	..	1	25	27	43 11 106	17	20	3	4	20	24	31 25 60
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total ..	237	256	31	43	268	299	496 12 67	243	274	47	77	290	351	437 32 125

Districts and Native States.	1888-89.							1889-90.						
	Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Cases dismissed.		Total cases brought up.		Quantity of contraband Opium seized.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Cases dismissed.		Total cases brought up.		Quantity of contraband Opium seized.
	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.		No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons	
							Lbs. t. g.							Lbs. t. g.
Cutch	6	9	..	4	6	13	10 18 0	5	7	..	3	5	10	42 0 54
Káthiáwár	31	38	9	14	40	52	191 14 22	12	14	5	7	17	21	46 19 79
Pálanpur	33	46	..	3	33	49	159 33 24	27	41	2	8	29	49	84 28 115
Mahi Kántha	38	48	2	4	40	52	115 11 147	29	33	2	4	31	37	38 36 157
Rewa Kántha	109	164	..	9	109	173	272 29 135	42	49	..	3	42	52	140 28 61
Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country.	1	1	..	..	1	1	0 15 0	3	3	..	1	3	4	1 21 108
Akalkot	1	1	..	..	1	1	0 0 8	1	1	..	..	1	1	....
States under Poona Agency—Bhor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total ..	219	307	11	34	230	341	750 1 156	119	148	9	26	128	174	354 15 34
Grand Total ..	456	563	42	77	498	640	1,246 14 43	362	422	56	103	418	525	792 7 159

98. The total number of opium cases detected in British districts during the year under report increased to 290 as compared with 268 cases in the previous year, though there was a decrease of about 60 lbs. in the total quantity of opium seized. The districts showing the largest decreases in the quantity seized are Khándesh (106¾ lbs.), Kaira (53 lbs.) and Ahmedabad (31 lbs.). The largest increase occurred in the Panch Maháls (102 lbs.), where in two important cases alone, as detailed in paragraph 100 below, the quantity seized amounted to 103¾ lbs. The variations in the other British districts being small do not call for any special remarks.

99. In the Native States the total number of cases detected decreased by 102 and the total quantity of contraband opium seized by 395½ lbs. Káthiáwár, Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha show large decreases of 144¾ lbs., 75 lbs. 76½ lbs. and 132 lbs., respectively. It is most difficult to draw inferences from these statistics. It may be argued that the preventive agency was more efficient and that fewer cases actually occurred, or that it was more lax and cases were not detected. I have already given my opinion that it can hardly be hoped that there is any appreciable decrease in so profitable an employment as opium smuggling and one so difficult of detection.

100. Among the seizures of contraband opium made during the year under report in the following cases only the quantity exceeded 40 lbs:—

(1) A seizure of 93 lbs. 10 tolas made in November 1889 by the Jetpur State Police in the Rewa Kántha;

(2) A seizure of 42 lbs. 11 tolas made in January 1890 by the Godhra Abkári Inspector and the Panch Maháls Police;

(3) A seizure of 61 lbs. 18 tolas made in June 1890 by the Panch Maháls Police.

Percentages of convictions on number prosecuted.

101. The percentages of convictions on the number of persons prosecuted were slightly lower than in the previous year, the figures being 78 for British districts and 85 for Native States, as compared with 86 and 90, respectively, in 1888-89.

OFFENCES.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES. British Districts.

102. Statement No. IV contains a classification of the offences charged, and the nature and amount of punishments awarded in 1889-90. The following is an abstract of the particulars embodied in that statement, together with corresponding figures for the previous year:—

Nature of Offence.	No. of Cases brought up.	No. of Persons tried.	No. of Persons discharged or acquitted.	No. of Persons convicted.	Nature and Amount of Punishment awarded.					
					Rigorous Imprisonment.	Simple Imprisonment.	Fines.			
							Total amount adjudged.	Amount recovered.	Amount not recovered.	Imprisonment awarded in default of payment.
					Days.	Days.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.
1888-89.										
Illegal cultivation of poppy ...	2	4	3	1	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	...
Do. manufacture of opium ...	2	2	1	1	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	...
Do. possession of opium ...	177	194	31	163	3,128	265	7,292 13 6	3,919 0 0	3,373 13 6	1,445
Do. transport of opium ...	3	5	1	4	210	91	175 0 0	.....	175 0 0	105
Do. import of opium.	62	70	4	66	1,804	21	915 0 0	663 11 6	251 4 6	190
Do. export of do. ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	145 0 0	75 0 0	70 0 0	30
Do. sale of do. ...	20	22	3	19	30	1	680 0 0	580 0 0	100 0 0	120
Total ...	268	299	43	256	5,172	378	9,262 13 6	5,292 11 6	3,970 2 0	1,890
1889-90.										
Illegal cultivation of poppy ...	4	4	1	3	...	...	75 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	30
Do. manufacture of opium ...	2	3	1	2	...	...	20 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	21
Do. possession of opium ...	152	185	46	139	3,338	61	4,739 4 0	3,005 4 0	1,725 0 0	1,045
Do. transport of opium ...	11	16	2	14	90	...	544 4 0	489 4 0	55 0 0	45
Do. import of opium.	85	104	16	88	13,226	44	2,304 8 0	1,188 8 0	1,115 0 0	443
Do. export of do. ...	6	8	3	5	300	...	370 0 0	60 0 0	310 0 0	224
Do. sale of do. ...	26	27	7	20	271	65	587 0 0	487 0 0	100 0 0	60
Breach of condition of license	4	4	1	3	...	...	159 0 0	159 0 0	.....	...
Total ...	290	351	77	274	17,725	170	8,790 0 0	5,429 0 0	3,361 0 0	1,868

The punishments for import of opium seem to have been much more severe than in the preceding year and this seems a step in the right direction.

Native States.

103. Similar particulars regarding foreign territory are given in Appendix V, an abstract of which is subjoined:—

Nature of Offence.	No. of Cases brought up.	No. of Persons tried.	No. of Persons discharged or acquitted.	No. of Persons convicted.	Nature and Amount of Punishment awarded.					
					Rigorous Imprisonment.	Simple Imprisonment.	Fines.			
							Total amount adjudged.	Amount recovered.	Amount not recovered	Imprisonment awarded in default of payment.
					Days.	Days.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.
1888-89.										
Illegal cultivation of poppy ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	...
Do. possession of opium ...	151	233	22	211	4,792	865	9,112 0 9	3,220 8 6	5,891 8 3	3,566
Do. import of opium ...	69	94	11	83	2,686	188	2,010 9 0	540 15 8	1,469 9 4	1,571
Do. transport of opium ...	2	5	...	5	549	...	250 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0	225
Do. sale of opium .	6	6	1	5	28	...	28 0 0	28 0 0	.....	...
Do. export of do. .	1	2	...	2	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	...
Total ...	230	341	34	307	8,055	1,053	11,510 9 9	3,949 8 2	7,561 1 7	5,362

Nature of Offence.	No. of Cases brought up.	No. of Persons tried.	No. of Persons discharged or acquitted.	No. of Persons convicted.	Nature and Amount of Punishment awarded.					
					Rigorous Imprisonment.	Simple Imprisonment.	Fines.			
							Total amount adjudged.	Amount recovered.	Amount not recovered.	Imprisonment awarded in default of payment.
1889-90.					Days.	Days.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.
Illegal cultivation of poppy ...	1	1	...	1	10	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Do. manufacture of opium ...	1	4	3	1	60	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Do. possession of opium ...	78	100	11	89	1,478	216	2,453 11 1	1,044 3 1	1,409 8 0	1,297
Do. transport of opium ...	1	2	1	1	...	...	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	60
Do. import of opium ...	41	53	6	47	2,530	90	1,080 8 1	520 4 5	560 3 8	528
Do. sale of opium .	3	5	2	3	90	...	64 5 9	5 0 0	59 5 9	68
Do. export of do. .	2	8	2	6	720	...	1,010 0 0	10 0 0	1,000 0 0	225
Breach of condition of license	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	128	174	26	146	4,888	306	4,638 8 11	1,579 7 6	3,059 1 5	2,178

The number of cases and the severity of the punishments seem to have declined more especially with regard to possession of opium.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. K. SPENCE,

Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

Statement No. I, showing the number of Chests for which Passes were granted, the number of Passes granted, and the amount of Pass-fee secured at each Opium Agency, during the year 1889-90, compared with the preceding three years and with averages for each of the three years ending 1882-83 and 1885-86.

Agencies.	Number of Pass-Ports.	Number of Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Number of Pass-Ports.	Number of Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Number of Pass-Ports.	Number of Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Number of Pass-Ports.	Number of Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Number of Pass-Ports.	Number of Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.	Number of Pass-Ports.	Number of Chests.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty.
	Average for three years ending 1882-83.				Average for three years ending 1885-86.				1886-87.				1887-88.				1888-89.				1889-90.			
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Indore	702	8,660 4,452½	700 650	89,55,475	738	11,819 235	650 700	78,47,400	619	11,917 30½	650 700	77,67,400	759	11,280 53	650 700	73,69,100	674	10,426½ 28½	650 700	67,97,175	723	922½ 9,746 54½	600 650 700	69,26,550
Ujjain	653	6,748½ 3,511½	700 650	70,06,200	642	9,497	650	61,72,833	598	8,497	650	55,23,050	578	8,216	650	53,40,400	554	8,028 6	650 700	52,22,400	586	661½ 7,464	600 650	52,48,500
Udepur	409	3,329 1,192½	700 650	31,05,533	37	401	650	2,60,483	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Chitor	...	...	...	.....	603	6,537	650	42,48,833	772	7,645 143½	650 700	50,69,700	742	7,374½ 118	650 700	48,76,025	529	4,897 102½	650 700	33,54,800	385	118 2,448½ 97½	600 650 700	17,30,575
Ratlam	129	1,301½ 397½	700 650	11,69,192	138	1,851	650	12,03,258	147	1,682 49½	650 700	11,27,950	144	1,224 94½	650 700	8,61,750	137	1,124½ 89	650 700	7,93,225	111	106 754½ 46½	600 650 700	5,86,575
Dhár	53	416⅔ 514⅓	700 650	6,25,983	64	1,029	650	6,68,958	74	1,220½	650	7,93,325	45	763	650	4,95,950	42	664½	650	4,31,925	33	52½ 473	600 650	3,38,950
Jowra	92	741 427⅓	700 650	7,96,467	92	1,244	650	8,08,492	80	1,127	650	7,32,550	97	1,158	650	7,53,700	51	628½	650	4,08,525	72	52½ 786	600 650	5,42,400
Bhopál	146	961⅓ 1,035	700 650	13,45,683	138	1,868	650	12,13,984	99	1,364½	650	8,86,925	91	1,243½	650	8,08,275	111	1,421	650	9,23,650	58	21 523	600 650	3,52,550
Mándesar	125	115 1,564⅔	700 650	10,96,992	443	5,860	650	38,09,217	407	5,276 67	650 700	34,76,300	406	5,315 77	650 700	35,08,650	326	4,022 41½	650 700	26,56,350	394	408 3,946⅓ 79	600 650 700	28,65,325
	2,309	35,366	700 650	2,41,01,525	2,895	40,106 235	650 700	2,62,33,408	2,796	38,729 290½	650 700	2,53,77,200	2,862	36,574 342½	650 700	2,40,12,850	2,424	31,232 267½	650 700	2,04,88,050	2,362	2,342 26,141½ 277½	600 650 700	1,85,91,425
Ajmere	19	311⅔ 120½	725 675	3,07,296	5	89	675	60,075	...	...	...	.....	1	14	675	9,450	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Ahmedabad	11	24⅔ 293⅓	700 650	3,64,375	7	315 1	650 700	2,05,567	15	592½ 19	650 700	3,98,425	26	20 174½	650 700	1,35,150	16	29 97½	650 700	87,100	9	50 33½	650 700	55,950
Total ...	2,339	36,339½	725 700 675 650	2,47,73,096	2,907	236 89 40,421	700 675 650	2,64,99,050	2,811	39,321½ 309½	650 700	2,57,75,625	2,889	36,608 517	650 700	2,41,57,450	2,440	31,261 365	650 700	2,05,75,150	2,371	2,342 26,191½ 311	600 650 700	1,86,47,375

Statement No. II, showing the number of Chests actually imported under Passes into Bombay, and the amount of Duty actually realized and finally brought to account, as compared with the number of Chests for which Passes were granted and the Duty secured at the Agencies in each of the ten Revenue years from 1880-81 to 1889-90.

Years.	Number of Chests actually imported into Bombay in each year.				Number of Chests for which Passes were granted and Duty realized in current year, but which were lost on the road.	Number of Chests for which Passes were granted and duty realized in current year, but which did not arrive during the year.	Total number of Chests for which Duty was realized and credited in current year. Total of Columns 3, 4, 6 and 7.	Rate of Duty per Chest.	Amount of Duty realized and brought to account.	Number of Chests for which Passes were granted, but Duty not realized and Chests not arrived during the year.	Amount of Duty outstanding on Chests in Column 11.	Total number of Chests for which Passes were granted during current year and the amount of Duty due thereon.		Remarks.
	Under passes granted in previous year.		Under Passes granted during current year.	Total number of Chests imported. Aggregate of Columns 2, 3, and 4.								Chests. Total of Columns 4, 6, 7 and 11.	Duty. Total of Columns 10 and 12 less Duty on Chests in Column 3.	
	Duty having been realized and credited in that year.	Duty being realized in current year.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1880-81 ...	16	150	38,395½	38,561½	2½	184	38,177	700	2,71,26,275	55	38,500	38,637	2,70,59,775	
							555	725						
							1,132½	650						
1881-82 ...	184	55	30,844½	31,083½	...	64	29,451	700	2,16,27,325	49	31,850	30,957½	2,16,20,675	
							380	725						
							84	700						
1882-83 ...	64	49	38,715	38,828	0½	172	361½	675	2,53,21,962½	536½	3,48,725	39,424	2,56,38,837½	
							38,491	650						
							154	700						
1883-84 ...	172	536½	40,220½	40,929	...	133	163½	675	2,65,90,287½	1,782	11,58,300	42,135½	2,73,99,862½	
							40,572½	650						
							246½	700						
1884-85 ...	133	1,782	39,460	41,375	...	186	103½	675	2,69,43,112½	1,686	10,95,900	41,332	2,68,80,712½	
							41,078	650						
							288½	700						
1885-86 ...	186	1,686	37,344½	39,216½	...	23	38,765	650	2,53,99,200	1,403½	9,13,275	38,771	2,52,16,575	
							313½	700						
1886-87 ...	23	1,403½	38,027½	39,454	...	96½	39,214	650	2,57,08,550	1,507	9,80,350	39,631	2,57,75,625	
							533	700						
1887-88 ...	96½	1,507	37,113	38,716½	...	2	14	675	2,51,31,300	10	6,500	37,125	2,41,57,450	
							38,075	650						
1888-89 ...	2	10	31,605	31,617	...	...	31,254	650	2,05,67,800	21	13,850	31,626	2,05,75,150	
							361	700						
							2,342	600						
1889-90 ...	...	21	28,814½	28,835½	...	22½	26,208½	650	1,86,56,125*	7½	5,250	28,844½	1,86,47,375	* Inclusive of Rs. 150-*vide* note under para. 18.
							307½	700						

Statement No. III, showing the number of Chests imported into Bombay, the number of Chests disposed of, the manner in which they were disposed of, and the Stocks held in Bombay at the end of the year, for each of the ten Revenue years between 1880-81 and 1889-90.

Items.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Remarks.
In stock at the commencement of the year ...	2,051	2,915	1,623	1,695	1,452	1,312	892	731	1,421	1,587½	
Imported during the year	38.561½	31,083½	38,828	40,929	41,375	39,216½	39,454	38,716	31,617	28,835½	
Total Stock ...	40,612½	33,998½	40,451	24,642	42,827	40,528½	40,346	39,447½	33,038	30,423	
Removed for exportation to China	36,734	31,133	37,346½	39,763½	39,819	37,173	37,838	36,353	29,777½	28,372	
„ England	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	2	
„ Zanzibár and African Coast	18½	17	21	8½	6½	9½	18½	33	18½	15½	
„ Mauritius...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	...	...	
„ Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	...	...	...	
„ Cochin, Allepey, Tellichery, and Vizagapatam	81½	84½	74½	86½	75	87½	91	78	72	60½	
Bought by licensees in British District	336½	460½	638½	657	751	800½	846½	847	842	949	
„ Native Chiefs, Cutch	57	73	58	60	90	73	68	66	78	90	
„ Pálanpur Superintendency	1	3	15	23	4½	3	...	...	2	...	
„ Mahi Kántha Agency	1	3	8½	3½	12	10	12½	5	3	...	
„ Rewa Kántha States	...	6	23½	16½	6½	7½	9	9	9½	15	
„ Cambay	24½	11	20	22	16	1	4	5	...	1	
„ Káthiáwár Agency	57	58½	123	172½	250½	199½	242	284	180½	206½	
„ Dharampor	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	
„ Phaltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1½	
„ Government for internal supply ...	360½	498	407	355½	312½	388½	431	358	454½	478½	
Total Removed...	37,687½	32,348½	38,735½	41,168½	41,343½	38,753	39,563	38,047½	31,440½	30,191½	
Add— Wiped off the stock, owing to passes not having been utilized within the prescribed period ...	10	27	20½	3½	171½	883½	52	...	10	...	
Deduct— Excess found on stock taking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	27½	
Total Chests disposed of ...	37,697½	32,375½	38,756	41,172	41,515	39,636½	39,615	38,026½	31,450½	30,164	
Stock at the end of the year ...	2,915	1,623	1,695	1,452	1,312	892	731	1,421	1,587½	259	

Statement No. IV, showing the number and nature of Prosecutions under the Opium Act, No. 1 of 1878, instituted in each District of the Bombay Presidency in the Revenue year 1889-90, with their results.

District.	Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases brought up.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons discharged or acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Nature and Amount of Punishment awarded.						Quantity of Opium seized.	Quantity of Opium confiscated.	Quantity of Opium returned to the owners.	Value of other property seized along with Opium.
						Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Fine.							
								Total amount adjudged.	Amount recovered.	Amount not recovered.	Imprisonment in default of payment.				
						Days.	Days.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.	Lbs. t. g.	Lbs. t. g.	Lbs. t. g.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	Illegal possession of opium ..	9	10	1	9	...	...	220 0 0	120 0 0	100 0 0	58	9 0 0	9 0 0	.....	1 0 0
	Do. transport of do. ...	3	7	2	5	...	...	65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	...	8 28 45	8 28 45	.....	1 0 0
	Do. import of do. ..	2	2	...	2	..	...	502 0 0	1 0 0	501 0 0	90	16 14 0	16 14 0	.....	...
	Do. export of do. ...	1	2	...	2	...	...	20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	14	0 1 0	0 1 0	.....	.....
	Do. sale of do. ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	...	0 0 96	0 0 96	.....	.....
	Total ...	17	23	3	20	...	...	832 0 0	221 0 0	611 0 0	162	34 3 141	34 3 141	.....	2 0 0
Ahmedabad ...	Illegal manufacture of opium ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	.....	.....
	Do. possession of do. ...	38	49	15	34	946	1	1,243 0 0	758 0 0	485 0 0	407	27 32 178	27 0 174	0 32 4	11 10 0
	Do. transport of do. ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....
	Do. import of do. ...	23	25	...	25	665	...	627 0 0	377 0 0	250 0 0	120	34 38 107	34 38 107	.....	62 2 7
	Do. export of do. ...	3	3	1	2	300	...	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	210	3 2 45	2 34 0	0 8 45	19 14 0
	Do. sale of do. ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	103 0 0	103 0 0	.....	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....	.....
	Total ...	68	81	17	64	1,911	1	2,276 0 0	1,241 0 0	1,035 0 0	737	76 16 150	75 16 101	1 0 49	93 10 7
Kaira	Illegal possession of opium ...	21	21	2	19	...	...	498 0 0	468 0 0	30 0 0	30	3 13 53	3 13 53	.....	15 9 3
	Do. transport of do. ...	1	1	...	1	..	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	...	0 32 90	0 32 90	.....	.....
	Do. import of do. .	1	1	..	1	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....	1 11 1
	Do. sale of do. ...	1	1	1	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Breach of condition of license ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	.....	...	3 13 0	3 13 0	.....	.....
	Total ...	25	25	3	22	...	...	555 0 0	525 0 0	30 0 0	30	7 22 143	7 22 143	.....	17 4 4
Panch Mahâls ...	Illegal possession of opium ...	33	48	8	40	2,352	...	624 0 0	614 0 0	10 0 0	10	60 29 97	60 29 97	.....	56 1 2
	Do. import of do. ...	10	15	1	14	11,418	...	25 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	10	83 37 45	83 37 0	0 0 45	5 5 1
	Do. sale of do. ...	1	1	...	1	60	...	14 0 0	14 0 0	.....	...	0 0 146	0 0 146	.....	0 0 3
	Total ...	44	64	9	55	13,830	...	663 0 0	643 0 0	20 0 0	20	144 27 108	144 27 63	0 0 45	61 6 6
Broach	Illegal possession of opium ...	6	7	2	5	...	...	52 0 0	52 0 0	.....	...	0 20 54	0 20 54	.....	1 11 4
	Do. import of do. ...	12	12	1	11	...	...	87 0 0	77 0 0	10 0 0	10	5 11 147	5 11 147	.....	20 14 5
	Do. sale of do. ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	55 0 0	55 0 0	.....	...	0 4 38	0 4 38	.....	1 11 8
	Total ...	20	21	3	18	...	...	194 0 0	184 0 0	10 0 0	10	5 36 59	5 36 59	.....	24 5 5
Surat	Illegal possession of opium ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	60	0 5 22	0 5 22	.....	4 14 0
	Do. import of do. ...	7	7	1	6	...	...	28 0 0	28 0 0	.....	...	0 6 99	0 6 99	.....	0 2 11
	Total ...	8	8	1	7	...	...	228 0 0	28 0 0	200 0 0	60	0 11 121	0 11 121	.....	5 0 11

Statement No. IV—continued.

District.	Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases brought up.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons discharged or acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Nature and Amount of Punishment awarded.						Quantity of Opium seized.	Quantity of Opium confiscated.	Quantity of Opium returned to the owners.	Value of other property seized along with Opium.
						Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Fine.							
								Total amount adjudged.	Amount recovered.	Amount not recovered.	Imprisonment in default of payment.				
						Days.	Days.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.	Lbs. t. g.	Lbs. t. g.	Lbs. t. g.	Rs. a. p.
Thána	Illegal possession of opium ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	...	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	1 5 8
	Do. sale of do. ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	...	0 0 33	0 0 33	...	4 0 0
	Total ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	130 0 0	130 0 0	.....	...	0 13 33	0 13 33	...	5 5 8
Khándesh ...	Illegal possession of opium ...	17	18	3	15	390	60	850 4 0	350 4 0	500 0 0	390	22 20 59	22 20 59	...	7 0 6
	Do. transport of do. ...	2	2	...	2	60	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....	...	4 10 45	3 20 0	0 30 45	0 2 0
	Do. import of do. ...	8	17	10	7	395	37	385 8 0	280 8 0	105 0 0	97	47 32 90	47 32 90	...	125 10 0
	Do. export of do. ...	2	3	2	1	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	...	0 3 90	0 3 90	...	.....
	Do. sale of do. ...	6	7	2	5	121	5	170 0 0	70 0 0	100 0 0	60	11 17 99	11 17 99	...	2 10 3
	Total ...	35	47	17	30	966	102	1,456 0 0	751 0 0	705 0 0	547	86 4 23	85 13 158	0 30 45	135 6 9
Násik	Illegal manufacture of opium ...	1	2	...	2	...	...	20 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	21	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	.....
	Do. possession of do. ...	7	8	6	2	120	...	340 0 0	40 0 0	300 0 0	30	13 37 135	13 27 45	0 10 90	104 4 6
	Do. transport of do. ...	1	1	...	1	30	...	55 0 0	...	55 0 0	45	0 28 0	0 28 0	...	.....
	Do. sale of do. ...	4	4	...	4	90	60	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	..	0 15 4	0 15 4	...	2 7 0
	Total ...	13	15	6	9	240	60	475 0 0	105 0 0	370 0 0	96	15 6 139	14 36 49	0 10 90	106 11 6
Ahmednagar ...	Illegal possession of opium ...	3	5	2	3	...	...	62 0 0	62 0 0	.....	...	11 14 135	11 14 135	...	1 1 3
	Do. transport of do. ..	1	1	...	1	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	...	8 20 0	8 20 0	...	14 2 6
	Breach of condition of license ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	5	7	2	5	...	...	512 0 0	512 0 0	.....	...	19 34 135	19 34 135	...	15 3 9
Sholápur... ...	Illegal cultivation of poppy ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	0 15 0
	Do. possession of opium ...	2	2	1	1	...	...	52 0 0	52 0 0	.....	...	0 22 0	0 15 0	0 7 0	.....
	Do. sale of do. ...	2	2	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	0 0 99	.....	0 0 99	... ..
	Total ...	5	5	4	1	...	...	52 0 0	52 0 0	.....	...	0 22 99	0 15 0	0 7 99	0 15 0
Poona	Illegal possession of opium ...	5	5	3	2	...	...	152 0 0	152 0 0	.....	...	8 23 90	8 23 90	...	2 10 0
	Do. transport of do. ...	2	3	...	3	...	...	101 0 0	101 0 0	.....	...	0 39 6	0 39 6	...	.....
	Do. sale of do. ...	2	2	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	0 0 26	.....	0 0 26	.. ...
	Breach of condition of license ...	2	2	1	1	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	11	12	6	6	...	...	255 0 0	255 0 0	.....	...	9 22 122	9 22 96	0 0 26	2 10 0

Sátára	Illegal cultivation of poppy ...	3	3	...	3	...	...	75 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do. possession of opium ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	...	0 23 90	6 23 90	.....	23 0 0
	Total ...	4	4	...	4	...	...	225 0 0	185 0 0	40 0 0	30	0 23 90	0 23 90	.....	23 0 0
Belgaum... ...	Illegal import of opium	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	0 20 0	0 20 0	.....	.....
Kolába	.....	1	1	...	1	..	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	...	0 0 13	0 0 13	.....	.....
Karáchi	Illegal possession of opium ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	60	0 14 90	0 14 90	.....	0 6 0
	Do. import of do. ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	...	1 14 157	1 14 157	.....	7 13 6
	Do. sale of do. ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	...	0 26 0	0 26 0	.....	8 12 10
	Total ...	4	4	...	4	...	...	300 0 0	200 0 0	100 0 0	60	2 15 67	2 15 67	.....	0 4
Hyderabad ...	Illegal possession of opium ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	...	1 22 0	1 22 0	.....	.....
	Do. import of do. ...	1	1	..	1	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	...	0 2 90	0 2 90	.....	.....
	Total ...	3	3	...	3	...	...	115 0 0	115 0 0	.....	...	1 24 90	1 24 90	.....	.....
Shikárpur ...	Illegal possession of opium ...	4	4	1	3	30	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	.....	...	0 20 152	0 20 152	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier.	.....	...	...	.	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar.	Illegal possession of opium ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	0 11 45	0 11 45	.....	.....
	Do. import of do. ...	19	22	2	20	748	7	470 0 0	230 0 0	240 0 0	116	31 14 15	31 14 15	.....	36 14 2
	Total ...	20	24	4	20	748	7	470 0 0	230 0 0	240 0 0	116	31 25 60	31 25 60	.....	36 14 2
	ABSTRACT.														
	Illegal cultivation of poppy ...	4	4	1	3	...	...	75 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	30	.....	.....	.....	0 15 0
	Do. manufacture of opium ...	2	3	1	2	...	...	20 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	21	0 21 0	0 21 0	.....	.....
	Do. possession of do. ...	152	185	46	139	3,838	61	4,730 4 0	3,005 4 0	1,725 0 0	1,045	162 4 120	160 35 26	0 49 94	230 9 8
	Do. transport of do. ...	11	16	2	14	90	...	544 4 0	489 4 0	55 0 0	45	33 38 6	33 7 141	0 30 45	15 4 6
	Do. import of do. ...	85	104	16	88	13,226	44	2,304 8 0	1,188 8 0	1,116 0 0	443	221 36 30	221 35 165	0 0 45	260 9 9
	Do. export of do. ...	6	8	3	5	300	...	370 0 0	60 0 0	310 0 0	224	3 6 135	2 38 90	0 8 45	19 14 0
	Do. sale of do. ...	26	27	7	20	271	65	587 0 0	487 0 0	100 0 0	60	12 33 14	12 32 69	0 0 125	19 10 0
	Breach of condition of license ...	4	4	1	3	...	...	159 0 0	159 0 0	.....	...	3 13 0	3 13 0	.....	.....
	Total ...	290	351	77	274	17,725	170	8,790 0 0	5,429 0 0	3,361 0 0	1,868	437 32 125	435 23 131	2 8 174	546 14 11

Statement No. V, showing the number and nature of offences relating to Opuim detected and inquired into each Native State in the Bombay Presidency in the Revenue year 1889-90 and the punishment awarded by the Chiefs.

District.	Nature of offence.	Number of Cases brought up.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons discharged or acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Nature and Amount of Punishment awarded.						Quantity of Opium seized.	Quantity of Opium confiscated.	Quantity of Opium returned to the owners.	Value of other property siezed along with Opium.
						Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Fines.							
								Total amount adjudged.	Amount recovered.	Amount not recovered.	Imprisonment in default of payment.				
						Days.	Days.	Rs. a. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.	Lbs. t. g.	Lbs. t. g.	Lbs. t. g.	Rs. a. p.
Cutch	Illegal possession of opium ...	1	2	1	1	15	...	13 3 1	13 3 1	.....	...	0 11 18	0 11 18	.....	0 12 0
	Do. import of do. ...	2	4	...	4	360	...	295 8 1	5 4 5	290 3 8	330	26 8 12	26 8 12	.....	0 8 0
	Do. sale of do. ...	2	4	2	2	90	...	59 5 9	.....	59 5 9	68	15 21 24	15 21 24	.....	.....
	Total ...	5	10	3	7	465	...	368 0 11	18 7 6	349 9 5	398	42 0 54	42 0 54	.....	1 4 0
Káthiáwár ...	Illegal possession of opium ...	7	7	1	6	240	90	315 0 0	35 0 0	280 0 0	155	17 2 135	17 2 135	.....	.....
	Do. import of do. ...	10	14	6	8	845	...	55 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0	28	29 16 124	28 16 124	1 0 0	.....
	Do. sale of do. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	17	21	7	14	1,085	90	370 0 0	60 0 0	310 0 0	183	46 19 79	45 19 79	1 0 0	.....
Pálanpur ...	Illegal manufacture of opium ...	1	4	3	1	60	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do. possession of do. ...	15	23	2	21	428	20	328 8 0	208 0 0	120 8 0	92	31 38 61	31 38 61	.....	2 10 10
	Do. import of do. ..	10	13	...	13	500	90	292 0 0	222 0 0	70 0 0	75	49 3 144	49 3 144	.....	15 15 0
	Do. export of do. ...	2	8	2	6	720	...	1,010 0 0	10 0 0	1,000 0 0	225	3 12 0	3 12 0	.....	0 5 0
	Breach of condition of license ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	0 14 90	0 14 90	.....	.....
	Total ...	29	49	8	41	1,708	110	1,630 8 0	440 0 0	1,190 8 0	392	84 28 115	84 28 115	.....	14 10
Mahi Kántha ...	Illegal possession of opium ...	29	34	3	31	540	60	1,047 0 0	353 0 0	694 0 0	850	32 16 79	32 16 79	.....	43 9 11
	Do. transport of do. ...	1	2	1	1	...	...	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	60	6 15 0	6 15 0	.....	0 8 0
	Do. import of do. ...	1	1	...	1	30	...	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	30	0 5 78	0 5 78	.....	0 0 6
	Total ...	31	37	4	33	570	60	1,097 0 0	353 0 0	744 0 0	940	38 36 157	38 36 157	.....	44 2 5
Rewa Kántha ...	Illegal cultivation of poppy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do. possession of opium ...	23	30	3	27	255	16	675 0 0	375 0 0	300 0 0	188	21 36 5	21 36 5	.....	6 13 11
	Do. import of do. ...	18	21	..	21	795	...	418 0 0	268 0 0	150 0 0	65	118 32 56	118 32 56	.....	42 9 6
	Do. export of do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	... ..	.....
	Do. sale of do. ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	42	52	3	49	1,050	16	1,098 0 0	648 0 0	450 0 0	253	140 28 61	140 28 61	.....	49 7 5

Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country.	Illegal possession of opium	...	3	4	1	3	...	30	75 0 0	60 0 0	15 0 0	12	1 21 108	1 21 108	.....	.....
Akalkot	Illegal cultivation of opium	...	1	1	...	1	10	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Abstract.															
	Illegal cultivation of poppy	...	1	1	...	1	10	—	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do. manufacture of opium	..	1	4	3	1	60	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do. possession of opium	...	78	100	11	89	1,478	216	2,453 11 1	1,044 3 1	1,409 8 0	1,297	105 6 46	105 6 46	.....	53 14 8
	Do. transport of do.	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	60	6 15 0	6 15 0	.....	0 8 0
	Do. import of do.	...	41	53	6	47	2,530	90	1,080 8 1	520 4 5	560 3 8	538	223 26 54	222 26 54	1 0 0	59 1 0
	Do. export of do.	...	2	8	2	6	720	...	1,010 0 0	10 0 0	1,000 0 0	225	3 12 0	3 12 0	.....	0 5 0
	Do. sale of do.	...	3	5	2	3	90	...	64 5 9	5 0 0	59 5 9	68	15 21 24	15 21 24	.....	.....
	Breach of condition of license	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	—	0 14 90	0 14 90	.....	.....
	Total	...	128	174	26	148	4,888	306	4,638 8 11	1,579 7 6	3,059 1 5	2,178	354 15 34	353 15 34	1 0 0	113 12 8

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J. K. SPENCE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Opium: Report on the Administration of the —— Department of the Bombay Presidency for the revenue year 1889-90.

No. 1919.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1891.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkâri, No. 7087, dated 11th December 1890—Submitting his report on the Administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the revenue year 1889-90.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkâri, No. 759, dated 17th February 1891—Submitting with reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 45 of his Opium Administration Report for 1889-90 a copy of his letter No. 418, dated 30th January 1891, to the Collector of Surat on the subject of the opium case against Nathu Hirji, the present opium farmer of the Surat and Nâsik Districts; and making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The total number of chests of opium weighed and passed at the scales was only 30,161½ in the year under review as compared with 32,935¼ in the previous year. There was a decrease from 31,749 to 28,977½ in the exports to the Bombay Presidency, but scarcely any change in the exports to other places.

2. The number of chests actually imported into the Bombay Presidency was 28,968½, of which 28,528 were lodged in the Bombay Central Warehouse and 440½ were conveyed direct to their destinations,—133 by Native States, free of duty, and 307½ by opium farmers, on payment of duty. The removals from the Central Warehouse amounted to 29,884 chests, as a result of which the balance of stock was reduced to 259 at the close as compared with 1,615 at the commencement of the year.

3. Of the opium removed from the Central Warehouse 28,450 chests were exported to foreign countries as compared with 29,869 chests in the previous year. A continuance of the steady decrease, reported for some years past, is observed in the exports to China, which alone are of importance, and which amounted to 28,372 chests as compared with 29,777½ in 1888-89. The decrease would, in the opinion of the Commissioner, have been still greater but for the low prices which prevailed in the Bombay market in consequence of the good crop. It would be useful if the Commissioner could in future compare the Bombay and Calcutta prices in the same way as he has compared the prices at the former place with those in China in paragraph 28 of his report.

The total sales for "home consumption" in the British Districts and Native States, other than Baroda, of this Presidency, amounted to 1,874½ chests, an increase of 180 chests on the sales of 1888-89. 1,434 chests were removed from the Central Warehouse and 440½ imported direct to their destinations as mentioned above.

4. It is observed that purchases for the Government depôts were made at the low average rate of Rs. 9-5-0 as compared with Rs. 10-5-3 in the previous year. The issue rate, however, was only Rs. 10 as compared with Rs. 12 during the greater part of 1888-89. The net profit from the depôts was reduced, consequently, from Rs. 40,632 to Rs. 1,586. There seems to be an increasing

preference on the part of licensees for obtaining their supplies in the Bombay market instead of importing them direct from Málwa or purchasing them from Government.

5. The total quantity of opium placed on sale in the shops in British Districts, in addition to the opening balances of stock, was 1,57,552 lbs. as compared with 1,47,598 lbs. in the previous year. There was a still greater net increase, viz. from 1,48,511 lbs. to 1,60,849 lbs. in the quantity actually sold. The more important increases were in the Kaira, Khándesh, Broach and Sholápur Districts, while in Bombay City a large decrease of 1,007 lbs. is reported. The Commissioner has submitted such explanations as are possible of the more marked fluctuations, which are believed to be largely due to decrease or increase of smuggling.

6. The total quantity of opium supplied to Native States other than Baroda in the year under review was 93,888 lbs. as compared with 81,099 lbs. in the previous year, the more important cases of increase being 6,319 lbs. in Káthiáwár, 2,042 lbs. in Rewa Kántha and 1,633 lbs. in Cutch. The actual licit sales in those places did not, however, keep pace with the increased supplies, and were in excess of those of 1888-89 by only 1,776 lbs. in Káthiáwár and 842 lbs. in Rewa Kántha, while in Cutch there was a decrease by 864 lbs. In Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha the sales exceeded those of the previous year by 1,319 lbs. and 1,470 lbs. respectively. In Baroda there was an extraordinary increase, the cause of which is not stated, in the area under poppy cultivation, which was 7,706 acres as compared with 3,418 in the previous year, and an annual average of still less. The purchases of poppy juice by the Baroda Government were also abnormally large, being 1,21,903 lbs. as compared with 42,988 lbs. in 1888-89, and an annual average of about 37,000 lbs. The issues to licensed retailers increased from 52,944 lbs. to 65,515 lbs., but the increase in sales was only from 54,265 lbs. to 62,844 lbs. No opium was exported from Baroda to Bombay.

7. The Commissioner should be requested to report separately on the working of the arrangement with Baroda dealt with in paragraphs 79-80 of his report.

8. The opium revenue on account of "home consumption" is credited in the accounts to the divided head (¾ths Imperial and ¼th Provincial) "Excise," and that on account of exported opium to the wholly Imperial head "Opium." In the former there were some noticeable fluctuations, for though in consequence of the increased quantity of opium made available for consumption, the receipts from "opium duty" increased from Rs. 7,63,769 to Rs. 8,27,223, those under the heads "Profit on sale of Government opium," "Penalties for deficient sales" and "License fees" decreased respectively from Rs. 40,632 to Rs. 1,586, from Rs. 1,19,107 to Rs. 94,183 and from Rs. 96,065 to Rs. 44,068. The first of these decreases has already been referred to in paragraph 4 above, and the second was a natural consequence of increased sales. The Commissioner has not specially commented on the decrease in the receipts from license fees: but it appears on a comparison of the tables in paragraphs 90 and 91 to have occurred chiefly in Khándesh, and to have been a consequence of the change of system in that district. It may be observed here that in these two tables, as well as in that in paragraph 41, the figures for the year under review for Karáchi and Hyderabad appear to have been transposed by mistake, and the same remark apparently applies to paragraph 91, as regards the figures for Khándesh and Násik. The total receipts under the head "Excise (opium)" and "Opium" are given below. The decrease under the latter head as compared with the figures for 1888-89 may be attributed entirely to the decline in the China trade. A reduction from Rs. 650 to Rs. 600 per chest in the duty on opium intended for export to China and other foreign countries was made on the 5th July 1890,

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but had no appreciable effect on the revenue of the year under review. The fluctuations in expenditure were of no importance.

			Revenue.
Opium ...	1888-89...	...	Rs. 1,95,11,066
	1889-90...	...	„ 1,75,01,507
Excise ...	1888-89...	...	Rs. 12,13,858
	1889-90...	...	„ 11,82,022

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kaira,
The Collector and Political Agent, Thána,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kolába,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sholápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sátára,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
All other Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Accountant General,
The Collector of Customs, Karáchi, and Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue in Sind,
The Political Agent, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur,
The Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi,
The Agent to the Governor General, Baroda,
The Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Assistant British Delegate for the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty,
The Political Department of the Secretariat.

} With copies of the report.

The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.